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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,631

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1978

Established 1887

I am a political-military prisoner. I belong to the Red Brigades. I will answer no questions.

Italy Terrorists Top Worst Fears

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 17 (NYT)—The Red Brigades terrorist organization has within a few months established itself as an effective military and political power in Italy, transfixing and intimidating the country and paralyzing its political leadership.

The effect of the terrorists has been far beyond anyone's predictions. The terrorists are trying to create a climate of civil war and, thus, a revolutionary situation in which the present social and political order could be overturned in favor of a Communist regime that would mix the characteristics of Castro's Cuba, Mao's China and Stalin's Soviet Union.

Who are the terrorists, and how close to their objective have they come and why are the police so ineffective in controlling them?

The terrorists have achieved a great deal from their point of view. They have killed 14 persons since the start of the year and wounded 23. They exacted recognition of sorts from Pope Paul VI and from Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general, both of whom sent personal messages to them.

Sustained Operation

In the Moro case, they demonstrated an ability to sustain a large-scale operation for 54 days in spite of the mobilization of the nation's police against them.

But there is no civil war in Italy—not according to the dictionary, which defines civil war as a "war between different sections or parties within a country."

The Red Brigades is far from having a section of the country on its side. Politically, the slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro has deepened its isolation because many leftist radicals who had flirted with the abstract concept of political violence find it impossible to endorse its bloody reality.

The terrorists, moreover, would have liked to provoke police repression as one of the surest means of creating a climate of armed combat in the country. But the regime recognized the trap and has so far avoided it.

Political Alliance Holds

The terrorists also failed to disrupt the de facto alliance between the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the Communists, under which the Communist Party has agreed to support the Christian Democrats in Parliament in exchange for prior consultation on policy.

The terrorists had hoped to drive the Communists back into their traditional role of opposition. This was one of their main goals. It could have happened only if the Christian Democratic leaders had lost their nerve and negotiated with the kidnappers for Mr. Moro's release. But the Christian Democrats stood firm. The result has been a strengthening of the de facto alliance, at least in the short run. Both parties are now campaigning for strong law-and-order measures.

In surveying Italy during the period of the Moro kidnapping and

its aftermath, four correspondents for The New York Times found a widespread feeling that Italian democracy had reacted to the crisis with surprising cohesion and vitality. A new public awareness has emerged. The economy, which was fragile long before the latest wave of terrorism, has been less affected than had been expected. The labor unions not only are denouncing violence but have promised to work for greater labor efficiency.

But the outlook remains uncertain. There seems to be no immediate cure for the country's underlying ills. Although the government has successfully reduced Italy's inflation, no new policies or attitudes have emerged to help it cope with the problems of nearly 2 million unemployed, half of them young people, of hopelessly overcrowded universities or of long-due judicial reform.

Overriding Question

And the overriding question, of course, remains: What will the terrorists do next?

The great fear is that the Red Brigades may be preparing a spectacular coup against another leading political figure—something comparable to the explosion that killed Premier Luis Carrero Blanco of Spain in 1973. Officials concede that the Red Brigades has the capacity to strike again whenever it is ready.

The Red Brigades is the largest and most effective of several terrorist organizations in Italy. According to high police officials, it is organized into four main "columns" that operate independently but are linked to a central coordinating center and a political "brain." The columns are in Rome, Turin, Milan and Genoa, with smaller and less active groups in smaller cities.

The columns are mobile. Throughout the long, futile search for Mr. Moro, the police never were certain that the kidnapping in a residential area of the capital had been the work of the Rome column. It could have been done by a unit based in northern Italy.

The Red Brigades took its basic structure from the Communist-dominated resistance against the Germans and Mussolini's last-ditch "Social Republic" during the last year of World War II. In addition, an official said: "There is a how-to-do-it literature by terrorists from Ulrike Meinhof to the Latin American Tupamaros and the national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East, and these people have read it all. They are never making the same mistake twice."

The hard core of the Red Brigades consists of 400 to 500 full-time members who are on the payroll of the organization. Their salary is 250,000 lire (about \$400) a month, the minimum wage of an Italian worker. These are the disciplined, fanatical underground terrorists whose whole life is dedicated to the cause.

Above ground, a second group of (Continued from Page 2, Col. 6)



RIDE OF THE RED BRIGADES—Two members of the Red Brigades fleeing on a scooter in 1971 after robbing a bank in Genoa and shooting a bank employee who tried to stop them. This amateur photo was instrumental in obtaining a murder conviction against the two terrorists.

Vote Overwhelming

Anti-Terror Laws Passed; Italian Policeman Shot

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 17—Leftist gunmen shot a policeman in Turin today, hours after parliament approved tough new laws to tackle Italy's political violence.

Bullets hit Roberto De Martini, 26, in the neck, leg and arm as he left home for work at the office of the city police. Doctors said he was not seriously hurt.

His three attackers fled on motor scooters. A telephone caller told a news agency later that the "First Line Fighting Communist Formation" was responsible. First Line is one of the several leftist splinter groups active in terrorist actions in Italy.

Police said Mr. De Martini was shot a few meters from the doorway of the police station.

Red Brigades Trial

The trial of leaders of the Red Brigades, the terrorist organization that claims responsibility for the kidnapping and slaying of former



Giulio Andreotti

expected to affect the delicate political arrangement in which Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government is supported in Parliament by Communists, Socialists, Republicans and Social Democrats.

The government won a huge vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies last night in passing the anti-terrorist measures 436-56. This appeared to give Mr. Andreotti a good chance of remaining in office until the end of the year.

Zaire's "Spearhead" paratroop brigade dropped into the battle zone yesterday and diplomats said they were battling to regain the Kolwezi airport, located six miles outside the copper-mining center and the only landing strip in the region capable of handling heavy transports.

In Paris, the French government said it supported Mr. Mobutu's efforts to crush the invasion but approved no new aid for the beleaguered Zairian regime. Mr. Mobutu crushed last year's invasion of Shaba with the help of

Communications Cut

Zairians Reported Attacking Kolwezi

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 17 (UPI)—Israeli-trained Zairian paratroops today battled Cuban-trained invaders for control of the key mining center of Kolwezi where about 3,000 foreigners are being held hostage by the rebels. Most Americans safely fled the war zone but 10 others were reportedly cut off by fighting.

Diplomatic sources said all communications with Kolwezi were cut and no news had been heard from the remainder of the foreigners trapped there since the weekend. The rebels reportedly still hold the strategic Kolwezi airport and hospital.

[The group claiming to lead the rebellion said today that 300 French paratroops had been killed while participating in a government attack but both Zaire and France denied that any French forces were involved in the conflict, Reuters reported.]

A State Department spokesman said all but 10 Americans had been evacuated by truck and helicopter from the battle area by the Morrison-Knudsen Co., an Idaho-based construction firm that was building a high voltage power transmission line near Kolwezi.

West cautious about coming to Mobutu's aid, Page 2.

Yesterday, President Carter had ordered the 82d Airborne on alert for a possible airlift evacuation of Americans but the State Department spokesman said such a move was now no longer necessary.

The spokesman said about 78 Americans had been safely moved to the town of Musonoy, 60 miles west of Kolwezi. He said the remaining 10 Americans could not reach the trucks or helicopters to be evacuated and were still in the area.

The Belgian and French governments drew up evacuation plans for their nationals. Diplomats said at least 11 foreigners had been killed in the fighting now in its sixth day. They included four Belgian mining officials and an Italian shot resisting a rebel who stole his car.

The diplomats said many foreigners were grouped together in the Belgian-built John XXIII school with enough food and water to last only through tomorrow.

Rally for Mobutu

In Kinshasa, thousands of Zairians, prodded by cadres from the ruling Popular Revolutionary Movement, crowded into the streets for a rally in support of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The Zaire ambassador to Morocco said government reinforcements from Lubumbashi, formerly Elizabethville and the capital of Shaba province, had arrived in Kolwezi and launched a counterattack against the invaders.

Ambassador Lombo Lo Manganga said more than 2,000 regular Zairian troops had arrived overland from Lubumbashi, 200 miles east of Kolwezi.

"Combat is raging on the outskirts of town and the guerrillas still control Kolwezi's hospital and airport," Mr. Lombo said.

A number of foreigners at Kolwezi have been taken hostage by the rebels as protection against attack by the Zaire air force's Mirage jet fighters, he said.

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Moroccan troops airlifted to the province with French transport. French spokesman Pierre Hunt said the government was trying to confirm reports that six military instructors were captured by the rebels in the fighting for Kolwezi.

In Brussels, the Belgium government met with army chiefs of staff and drew up plans "to help the Bel-

gians in the region if necessary." Premier Leo Tindemans said, "We are maintaining contacts with neighboring and friendly countries."

Britain said it was in contact with the French, Belgians and Americans and "if there is any kind of evacuation exercise we shall act in concert with them."

President Losing

Dominican Vote Count Reported Halted by Army

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 17 (AP)—The Dominican army halted vote counting in the presidential election early today but denied that it had seized control. The army intervened after challenger Antonio Guzman took a big lead over President Joaquin Balaguer.

U.S. State Department spokesman Holding Carter III said that based on information reaching Washington that there was no coup and that a Gen. Beauchamps has announced over the radio that the Dominican military will respect the election results.

A military communique over the Dominican radio said that rumors of a coup were false and added that "the armed forces respect the constitution and order." The radio said it was issued by Lt. Gen. Juan Beauchamps, who was identified as secretary of the armed forces.

Sources at the Organization of American States in Washington said that OAS election observers on the scene reported that Mr. Balaguer had control of the government and indicated that he was ready to turn over power to Mr. Guzman if the opposition wins the election.

OAS sources said that elements of the national police, rather than the army, had halted the vote count. They said that the military was supporting Mr. Balaguer and had ordered the police to stop their intervention. Vote tabulations resumed this morning, the OAS sources said, and results were expected to be announced this afternoon.

The sources said that the motive for the police action was not clear, but they spoke of a long history of antagonism between the police leadership and the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Large numbers of troops were in the streets of Santo Domingo as tension gripped the capital. Radio stations played popular music, interrupted only by the brief military communique, which gave no word on when counting would resume.

Earlier reports said military officers invaded the headquarters of the Central Electoral Board, stopped the broadcasting of election results and the vote count and expelled everyone from the building. Reporters there said that the army later dismantled transmission equipment.

At the time, Mr. Guzman was leading Mr. Balaguer 326,076 votes to 218,073 in unofficial returns from the voting yesterday. This included about one-third of the vote cast in the capital.

Cities for Guzman

Mr. Guzman, candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, was clearly the winner in Santo Domingo and was leading in Santiago, the country's second city, and smaller urban centers in the country. But spokesmen for Mr. Balaguer's Reform Party contended that a large rural vote would offset Mr. Guzman's lead.

There were eight presidential candidates, but the race was between Mr. Guzman, a 67-year-old landowner and former minister of agriculture, and the 70-year-old President.

Mr. Balaguer campaigned on his record of political stability and economic recovery and charged that the Dominican Revolutionary Party would flout with communism and socialism. Mr. Guzman accused Mr. Balaguer of allowing corruption during his 12 years in office and contended that economic recovery had not reached the masses, who had been hit by 20 percent unemployment and 16 percent inflation.

Britain Will Not Enforce Change to Metric System

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—The British government has decided not to force Britons to accept metric weights and measures by a legal cut-off date, but it hopes that retailers will voluntarily abandon the old imperial system.

Prices and Consumer Protection Secretary Roy Hattersley informed the House of Commons in a letter late last night that compulsory

switch-over dates were being scrapped in the face of public opposition to changing yards, gallons and pounds for meters, liters and kilograms.

Mr. Hattersley said that he hopes retailers will introduce metric measurements on their own. His decision means that shopkeepers will not be penalized legally for failing to introduce the metric system by deadlines.

Mr. Hattersley emphasized a letter to the Commons by Minister James Callaghan is committed to metric system as the measurement in the re-

Metrication Schedule

The government had wanted a metric system for measuring hardware, textiles and fabrics by the end of next year, with floor coverings to follow in February 1979; meat and fish in June 1981; other foodstuffs the following September and vegetables in December 1981.

Britain's European neighbors and many other countries use the metric system for weights and measures devised by the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1791. Pressure has increased for Britain to change over from the imperial system since it entered the European Economic Community Jan. 1, 1973.

Mr. Hattersley emphasized a letter to the Commons by Minister James Callaghan is committed to metric system as the measurement in the re-

Ransom Phone Calls Were Traced

Swiss Police Arrest 2 and Recover Chaplin's Body

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 17 (AP)—The body of Charlie Chaplin, stolen from his Swiss village grave 10 weeks ago, has been recovered and two men have been arrested, the police here announced today.

Examining magistrate Jean-Dan-

iel Tenthorey, who led the search for the body, said the accused thieves—one Polish and the other Bulgarian—were arrested yesterday after they had called the Chaplin family lawyer asking ransom for the return of the body.

The lawyer, Jean-Felix Paschoud, who had always maintained the body was still hidden in Switzerland, declined to talk to reporters. But sources close to Mr. Paschoud said the two men had called him "several times" in the last few days.

The sources said the men originally asked for "a huge sum" of money (said by one source to be \$500,000) from the Chaplin family and that Mr. Paschoud had negotiated a smaller sum in subsequent conversations while police traced the calls.

Found in Open Field

Chaplin's coffin reportedly was found in an open field where the thieves had dug a deep hole in the ground. The coffin, which apparently had not been opened, was transferred by the police to the forensic institute in Lausanne for examination.

Mr. Tenthorey said the body and coffin were found near the small town of Villeneuve at the eastern tip of Lake Geneva—about 10

miles east of Corsier-sur-Vevay, where the comedian had spent the last 25 years of his life. Chaplin died on Christmas Day, aged 88, and was buried two days later.

Mr. Tenthorey and other police officials declined to reveal any fur-

ther details pending a news conference set for tomorrow.

International Search

The theft of the body set off an international search for the thieves, accompanied by a flurry of wild theories and reports from amateur investigators. Even diviners offered to help find the coffin.

The real investigators, led by Mr. Tenthorey, discarded all the rumors, including one that the body had been smuggled into Chaplin's native England by fanatical admirers planning a secret reburial.

Mr. Tenthorey had received up to 50 phone calls a day on the case, including ransom demands, all of which proved false until the real offer came yesterday. The communication was immediately traced, Mr. Tenthorey said today, by "sophisticated equipment."

"Let's just say that among all the

Mexican Hijacking Ends

MEXICO CITY, May 17 (UPI)—Two fired railroad workers carrying a suitcase full of dynamite hijacked a Mexican jetliner with 99 persons aboard after takeoff from Torreon yesterday, then surrendered to police when the plane arrived in Mexico City.

The U.S. troops also are believed to have turned over their Nike-Hercules surface-to-air missile system, which South Korea has purchased.

Carter to Press for Health Plan

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, May 17—In a major strategy shift, President Carter has decided to mount a massive campaign this year on behalf of a national health insurance program that would provide universal and mandatory coverage for all citizens.

His decision, already relayed to some congressional supporters of such a program, means the nation is in for another bruising congressional battle—a struggle perhaps greater than the confrontation over the Panama Canal.

Cutting sharply across party lines, the issue will pit liberal and organized labor groups against organized medicine, big business in general and the insurance industry specifically.

Although he recently reaffirmed his intention to introduce such leg-

islation, Mr. Carter also has appeared to back away from any all-out effort to push this year for congressional approval. In fact, his comments have been widely interpreted as no more than a gesture meant to appease labor and congressional supporters who were demanding that he carry out a campaign pledge to introduce the legislation.

Enormous Cost
Now, however, senior White House officials say privately that Mr. Carter has decided to launch an all-out push for the controversial legislation before the end of the year, even though the enormous cost of such a plan, perhaps \$50 billion annually, has made many in Congress leary of pushing for it.

Congressional supporters of national health insurance are pressing ahead with efforts to reach agree-

ment on details of a plan so as to present a unified front when the White House campaign begins.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who has been trying to get a comprehensive health insurance program through Congress for the last seven years, said, "I think this is it. If we don't get a program now, it'll be another generation before we get one."

Sen. Kennedy said that he is optimistic that a comprehensive program will be passed. He called it "the most important domestic issue to be dealt with in the next Congress."

Panama-Type Drive

One of Mr. Carter's most consistent supporters in the Senate, Sen. Kennedy said that he is confident that the President will be (Continued from Page 2, Col. 7)

Claim to Block Ethiopian Troops

Eritreans Say Offensive Stalled

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, May 17—An Eritrean rebel group claims that its guerrillas are blocking a two-pronged offensive by about 40,000 Ethiopian troops along the coast of Eritrea.

There has been no official description of the drive, but the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today from Addis Ababa that government chief Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam had indicated in a speech Monday that a large government offensive was imminent, and Ethiopian Radio quoted Col. Mengistu yesterday as saying that the "anti-people forces" were falling on the battlefield in Eritrea.

Tanjung reported that the tenor of the Monday speech was "that the

Red Campaign of the East is to be transferred into a well-coordinated Red Campaign in the North against secessionist elements."

The eastern campaign was Ethiopia's successful war, ended earlier this year, against secessionist Somalis in the Ogaden Desert.

Two Drives

The ELF reported yesterday that one force of 20,000 Ethiopians was trying to break a six-month guerrilla siege of Asmara, the Eritrean capital, while another army of 20,000 was trying to clear the coast from the ports of Massawa in the north to Assab in the south.

Assab is on the western shore of the Bab el Mandab Strait, through which oil passes to the Suez Canal and Europe.

The ELF said that heavy fighting has raged all along the southern coastal region for the past week, and that fighting has been going on around Asmara for the past two days.

An ELF spokesman in Rome said his group's military commanders believe the attacks are the first phase of a major offensive threatened by Ethiopia to end the Eritreans' 16-year-old war for independence.

Offensive Expected

The offensive has been expected since the Ethiopian forces, with Cuban and Soviet help, routed Somali troops and ethnic Somali guerrillas from the Ogaden region.

However, there were no reports of attacks from south of the Eritrean border, where 35,000 Ethiopians and 4,000 Cubans are said to be massed.

The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, the other major rebel group, said it had no reports of any new major fighting.

This view was echoed in Washington, where Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said the United States has received reports of sporadic fighting in Eritrea but "nothing to in

News Analysis

West More Reticent Now To Rush to Aid Mobutu

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 17 (IHT)—It is becoming an annual event for the West to defend Shaba province for Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

This question, asked publicly in Paris newspapers, appears as a sobering thought for Western politicians, who are lukewarm about rushing to the defense of Mr. Mobutu.

France and Morocco, which promptly organized an airlift and expeditionary force last year, have hesitated to promise a similar intervention now. The United States, which praised France's action last year, appears unlikely to go beyond speeding up military deliveries.

The note of caution reflects French concern about its widening military role in African counterinsurgency. Morocco also has to worry about committing fresh troops while stretched thin opposing Polisario guerrillas in Mauritania.

These governments, like Egypt and other Arab regimes, may want to wait now for African encouragement—for instance, from the French-African summit meeting here next week—before launching another campaign.

The hesitation of Western policymakers also reflects the Mobutu government's loss of credibility since the last crisis.

While Zaire's forces appear to be putting up a better fight than they did last year, they have improved less than the rebels, according to the available evidence. In addition, the Zaire army command was purged two months ago, undermining French efforts to bolster the country's military capability.

Economic hardship has exacerbated political and tribal tensions throughout Zaire, which has suffered, like all copper-producing countries, from a falling market. But the problems have been compounded by Zaire's reluctance to open the railway that runs through Angola, its radical neighbor.

Facing unrest, the Mobutu government has reacted with stern repression, both in tribal areas and inside the administration, instead of reforms. "It's a hard regime to defend," commented a diplomat who watches Zaire closely.

Target of Subversion

Asking for help, Mr. Mobutu claims that his country is the target of Communist subversion hatched in Havana and Moscow, but these accusations have not been confirmed by any Western government. So far, officials in Washington and Paris seem disinclined to emphasize the Cuban role, particularly if Cuba is confined to training and arming the rebels in Angolan bases.

With the sketchy available evidence, the rebels appear militarily capable without Cuban aid, and having to cross international frontiers to lead them.

The insurgent force reportedly is

composed mainly of Lunda tribesmen (who are spread over Shaba province, parts of Angola and parts of Zambia) offered by "Katangese gendarmes"—in fact, a Katangese second generation who have grown up in refugee camps in Angola. They fled there in 1963 after the collapse of Moise Tshombe's bid for the secession of Katanga. The victorious Kinshasa government killed and massacred thousands of Katangese, starting the feud.

In Angola, the Katangese were able, disciplined recruits in the Angolan civil war, helping win it for the present government—apparently without ideological motivation, but rather as a tactic to win support for a new campaign of their own.

Tactics Revised

After their unsuccessful attack last year on their old province, they retreated to Angola, where their ranks were swollen and their tactics revised. In their new assault, they have already seized Kolwezi, an objective that escaped them before. If they get local support, it will be incomparably harder to dislodge them in a government counterattack, particularly with several thousand Europeans caught in the battle zone.

While the rebels claim to be a national liberation movement, African specialists think that their self-styled Congo National Liberation Front lacks a wide-enough base—military, political or tribal—to aim at controlling much outside their own province. This group has eschewed radical ideology of smaller leftist parties opposing the Mobutu government.

Their probable goal seems to be a better deal for Katanga—their own province, which has always had a strong identity and whose copper provides the lion's share of Zaire's income.

Tribal Separatism

Any attempt to break away from Zaire would incur the wrath of other African governments, which are nervous about tribal separatism and post-colonialist irredentism and take a hard line about border changes.

If the rebels hold the strategic military and economic points in Shaba province, it will have strong repercussions in Zaire's capital, Kinshasa. The question is whether the situation then would be negotiable, diplomats say.

On the one hand, a solution might be found in more local autonomy and a deal to insure that Shaba's copper earnings benefit Shaba's population, not just the central government's coffers.

On the other hand, if Shaba escapes the grip of Mr. Mobutu, whose credibility is eroded, it may trigger a wider upheaval in Zaire.

This risk is the substance of discussions now between Western policymakers and moderate African leaders.

May Gain Time

On the other hand, officials and diplomats seemed to agree that Mr. Carter's victory would gain time for the peace negotiations by persuading the Arabs that the administration is concerned about their interests.

Those initial impressions seem to have been borne out by statements abroad. In Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said that the Senate vote was "definitely a negative shift as far as Israel's security is concerned."

Some administration officials said that it would be vital in coming days and weeks for the United States to avoid creating the impression that it might use the vote as an excuse to exert new pressure on Israel in the negotiations.

It is now important, one official said, to persuade the Israelis both that the United States is just as committed to their security as ever and that their security could best be enhanced by steps toward peace.

Secondly, the official said, it is equally important to deflate expectations in the Arab world that the United States has now shifted to the Arab side against Israel.

Next Step Begins

Administration officials and diplomats said that, for the moment, the next step was up to Mr. Begin, who has promised the administration to respond to some specific proposals and questions put to him and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan when they were in this country last month.

The proposals and questions in effect call upon Mr. Begin to modify his peace plan for the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip so as to open the way to increased autonomy, after a five-year transition period, for Palestinians living there.

Mr. Begin had originally planned to raise the matter of the American suggestions at his Cabinet meeting this Sunday, but yesterday he said that the Cabinet meeting would discuss the new "strategic situation" caused by the arms sale.

Administration officials noted that Mr. Begin was under pressure from the right wing of his own party not to make any concessions.

'Life More Difficult'

And Meir Amit, minister of transportation in Mr. Begin's Cabinet, said in Washington yesterday morning that the Senate vote "will make life more difficult" for moderates who had been urging Mr. Begin to be more flexible.

Mr. Amit, a former head of Israeli intelligence, said that the plane sale should not be allowed to wreck the negotiations.

Several Jewish leaders in the United States, apparently concerned that pressure would now be brought on Israel to make concessions, issued statements yesterday urging the administration to seek such concessions first from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Noting that Mr. Sadat withdrew his delegation from political talks in Jerusalem last January, David M. Blumberg, president of B'nai B'rith, said "it is imperative that the president encourage President Sadat, who broke off negotiations, to return to the peace table in order to reinforce the drive for peace."

'Heightens Fears'

Howard M. Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress, said the sale of planes to Saudi Arabia "will justifiably heighten Israel's fears for Israel's security and increase its concern for territorial protection against renewed Arab attack."



John McDonald in Houston with wife after daring escape.

U.S. Businessman Escapes Saudis By Flying Out in a Wooden Crate

HOUSTON, May 17 (AP)—While some U.S. businessmen are trying to get into Saudi Arabia in search of lucrative deals, an American building contractor already there sent himself out of the country in a wooden crate.

John McDonald, president of Heritage Building Systems International, said that he doubted that Saudi officials would ever let him leave the country after they confiscated his passport last November and accused him of not meeting contract obligations for construction of a cement factory on the Gulf.

Mr. McDonald said that he slipped into a crate that friends had carried through customs at Dhahran Airport and which was supposed to contain a sack of cement. He arrived in Houston last week.

He said that problems began after his firm arranged for a contract to design, make and ship precast concrete forms to be used to construct housing at the cement factory.

Although Mr. McDonald said that he was paid \$450,000 for providing the materials, he refused to erect the buildings until he was paid an additional \$82,000 that he said was called for in the agreement.

The dispute apparently boiled down to whether he would erect the structures before or after he was paid the money.

Peking Charges Moscow Lied on Border Incident

HONG KONG, May 17 (NYT)—Peking charged today that a Soviet explanation of why its troops intruded into Chinese territory last week was a cover-up and said that it had bullets and several Chinese inhabitants had been wounded in the incident.

In a note read by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan to the Soviet Ambassador in Peking, V. S. Tolstikov, China said that the Soviet explanation was not acceptable and demanded an honest account of the incursion.

China had reported last week that 30 Soviet soldiers, accompanied by 18 military boats and a helicopter, had crossed the Ussuri River into extreme northeastern China on May 9. Moscow later expressed its regrets but said that the troops had been chasing a "dangerous armed criminal" and denied that they had fired on any Chinese.

It was unclear how far Peking intends to press Moscow on the latest attack. Last week, after the initial Soviet apology, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a mildly worded statement saying that China was "not satisfied with it."

Recruitment for the organization has been slow and steady over the years. It started with only a handful of young men and women in 1971.

The only known instance of a government agent infiltrating the Red Brigades involved an agent known as *Frane Mira* (Brother Submachine Gun) who was able to gain the confidence of some of the members. He had been in Latin America, mainly in Bolivia, and on his return to Italy had appeared on several programs of the government-run television network, describing at length his supposed adventures as a revolutionary guerrilla fighter. He made it known, at the same time, that he felt a kinship with the Red Brigades.

He got close enough to the organization to be able to secure the arrest of two of its founding members, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, who were arrested after being stopped on a highway. He had told the police where to find them and had identified their car. Curcio and Franceschini are now on trial in Turin.

The only member to fall into the hands of the police recently is Christoforo Piancone, who was left at a Turin hospital after being wounded in an attack in which the Red Brigades killed a prison warden on a Turin street.

The Piancone case showed how supremely sure the terrorists are of themselves and of each other. They were so sure that he would not break under police interrogation that they did not kill him after realizing that he was too seriously wounded to survive without treatment. They left him at a hospital before making their getaway.

In the manner of a soldier captured by the enemy, Piancone told the hospital staff: "I am a political-military prisoner, I belong to the Red Brigades. I will answer no questions." He repeated the statement to the police.

About two weeks later, a newspaper printed what was said to be a long interview with the prisoner, but the writer later admitted that he had not talked to the prisoner. Another incident illustrates how the Red Brigades operates and how it can intimidate people into doing its bidding.

Late last month a well-dressed young man wearing lightly tinted glasses presented himself at the Banco di Novara in Genoa and asked to see the manager. He was received by the deputy manager, "I am from the Red Brigades," he said, briefly revealing the gun he was carrying under his jacket.

Then he delivered his message: He wanted 80 million lire (just under \$100,000). There was no point in calling the police, he said, because the Red Brigades knew everything about the man's family, including the school where the children were right now. The last official answer that he could pay so large a sum only with the manager's permission.

Bank That Paid
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Italy's Red Brigades

Terrorists Outstrip Predictions

(Continued from Page 1)

up to 1,000 *Brigatisti* live a seemingly normal existence as respected members of the Italian society. According to specialists, they are men and women in their 30s and early 40s whose ties to the organization date back to the student revolution of the late 1960s and early 1970s and who have since made their mark in life and have reached positions of responsibility in government ministries, the police, the large nationalized and private industries and the political parties.

"They lead impeccable lives, drive nice cars, cultivate their colleagues and may even have a copy of *Roma* in their pocket," an official said. *Roma* is an extremely conservative newspaper with a national rightist audience.

The members of this group, specialists say, are no less committed than the hard-core members.

Messengers, Helpers

The members of this group, specialists say, serve as messengers and helpers, often without knowing who is using them. The Red Brigades also dip into the world of plain criminals for help on forged papers, stolen cars and other tools of the trade.

The Italian police, although numbering about 250,000, are ill equipped to fight modern terrorism. Policemen are undertrained, undereducated, underpaid. Citizens traditionally have little respect for them. At least 80 percent are recent arrivals from the south and are personally and culturally alien to the large northern cities that are the battleground of the terrorists.

Rivalries between the branches of the police interfere with effective cooperation. Politicians and other pressure groups have used and accentuated these divisions. The police intelligence network was dismantled a few years ago in a belated effort to weed out Fascist remnants and has never been rebuilt.

But even a polished, efficient police network free of internal strife might have real trouble containing the Red Brigades. The terrorists have a virtually unlimited selection of potential victims. Their daily, almost ritualistic "kneecappings" of prominent citizens have been directed not only at politicians but also at police officials, magistrates, professionals and businessmen.

Terrorist Toll

Last year, there were 2,128 cases of political violence, the year before 1,198, and in 1975 there were 702.

"We cannot put a police officer behind every one of tens of thousands of men or women that the terrorists might pick out to vent their anger against the system," complained an official. "And we can't put a plainclothesman on duty to protect every police officer."

Italian authorities admit that they have had almost no success in infiltrating the Red Brigades. The members of the organization are too highly motivated, and screening procedures are long and brutal. New members are old friends and sympathizers whose lives and actions are known, and they are made to bloody their hands immediately in a killing or other major act of terror, thus deepening their commitment and blocking forever the road back to a normal life.

Recruitment for the organization has been slow and steady over the years. It started with only a handful of young men and women in 1971.

The only known instance of a government agent infiltrating the Red Brigades involved an agent known as *Frane Mira* (Brother Submachine Gun) who was able to gain the confidence of some of the members. He had been in Latin America, mainly in Bolivia, and on his return to Italy had appeared on several programs of the government-run television network, describing at length his supposed adventures as a revolutionary guerrilla fighter. He made it known, at the same time, that he felt a kinship with the Red Brigades.

He got close enough to the organization to be able to secure the arrest of two of its founding members, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, who were arrested after being stopped on a highway. He had told the police where to find them and had identified their car. Curcio and Franceschini are now on trial in Turin.

The only member to fall into the hands of the police recently is Christoforo Piancone, who was left at a Turin hospital after being wounded in an attack in which the Red Brigades killed a prison warden on a Turin street.

The Piancone case showed how supremely sure the terrorists are of themselves and of each other. They were so sure that he would not break under police interrogation that they did not kill him after realizing that he was too seriously wounded to survive without treatment. They left him at a hospital before making their getaway.

In the manner of a soldier captured by the enemy, Piancone told the hospital staff: "I am a political-military prisoner, I belong to the Red Brigades. I will answer no questions." He repeated the statement to the police.

About two weeks later, a newspaper printed what was said to be a long interview with the prisoner, but the writer later admitted that he had not talked to the prisoner. Another incident illustrates how the Red Brigades operates and how it can intimidate people into doing its bidding.

Late last month a well-dressed young man wearing lightly tinted glasses presented himself at the Banco di Novara in Genoa and asked to see the manager. He was received by the deputy manager, "I am from the Red Brigades," he said, briefly revealing the gun he was carrying under his jacket.

Then he delivered his message: He wanted 80 million lire (just under \$100,000). There was no point in calling the police, he said, because the Red Brigades knew everything about the man's family, including the school where the children were right now. The last official answer that he could pay so large a sum only with the manager's permission.

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Egypt Suspends Country's Only Leftist Journal

CAIRO, May 17 (AP)—Police stopped publication of *Al-Ahaly*, Egypt's only leftist newspaper today, launching what is expected to be a crackdown on political opponents of President Anwar Sadat's government.

Information Minister Abdel Monem Sawi said that the weekly was not permanently shut down, but that authorities would decide on an issue-by-issue basis whether to seek court orders to stop publication.

At the same time, he announced at a news conference that a referendum on political dissent scheduled for Sunday "was in no way intended to reverse" the political liberalization policy begun by Mr. Sadat in 1974.

The six-point referendum that was submitted to the country's 10 million voters seeks approval of a set of principles to govern political activities.

Journalists and politicians who have "corrupted" political life or who threaten national unity or "social peace" would be excluded from the political process under provisions of the referendum question.

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Japanese Court Rules Against Foes of Narita

TOKYO, May 17 (UPI)—The government today won an injunction allowing it to close two crude fortresses built by extremists on the outskirts of Tokyo's new international airport at Narita in an effort to block its opening.

The District Court of Chiba Province, where the airport is located, turned down requests from opponents of the \$2.6 billion facility to overturn a new security law enacted by the Diet Friday.

The law called for a one-year moratorium on occupation of the buildings, which have been used as shelters by airport foes.

While the Transport Ministry remained cautious about enforcing the law immediately, more than 100 students and farmers opposed to the airport spent the night in the buildings.

Airport opponents said that they would not resume deadlocked negotiations with government officials before the airport's scheduled opening this weekend. They had demanded the release of three men arrested during anti-airport violence last month as an act of good faith by the government before negotiations for a peaceful opening could resume.

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Thornburgh GOP Victor

Marston Finishes Fourth In Pennsylvania Primary

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17 (UPI)—Democrat Peter Flaherty, who quit his Carter administration job to run for governor, and Republican David Thornburgh, a crusading prosecutor from Pittsburgh, will battle for the governorship of Pennsylvania this fall.

Pennsylvania voters nominated Mr. Flaherty and Mr. Thornburgh in yesterday's primary while virtually ignoring another Republican candidate for governor, David Marston, the U.S. attorney who was dismissed earlier this year. He finished a distant fourth.

But two Democratic congressmen who were under investigation by Mr. Marston when he was dismissed easily won renomination. Reps. Joshua Eilberg and Daniel Flood had little opposition.

Rep. Robert Nix, D-Pa., a 20-year veteran of the House, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the first and only black congressman from Pennsylvania, was defeated by William Gray 3d, a Baptist minister. His loss in the primary may cause added trouble for President

Carter's Civil Service revision bill, observers noted.

In the Republican race for governor, Mr. Thornburgh's major competitor, Arlen Specter, the former Philadelphia district attorney, had led early in the returns from his home city but was swamped by the vote from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Thornburgh had served as U.S. attorney. Former state legislative leader Robert Butera was third.

While the charges of political corruption being investigated by Mr. Marston seemed to have been ignored by the voters, they seemed concerned about the scandal-ridden reputation of the administration of outgoing Democratic Gov. Milton Shapp.

During his eight years in office, 60 state officials, including six cabinet members and two top legislative leaders, have been indicted.

Mr. Marston's defeat in the Republican primary may well mean trouble for Sen. Richard Schweiker, who endorsed his campaign. On the other hand, the state's other Republican senator, John Heinz 3d, comes out ahead since he backed Mr. Thornburgh. Both senators are thought to have presidential ambitions.

Mr. Marston entered the race late and had less money to spend than his opponents, and he counted on the notoriety gained when he was fired by Attorney General Griffin Bell to help him at the polls.

Rep. Eilberg has been under investigation for allegedly allowing his law firm to accept \$500,000 from Hahnemann Hospital in return for his help with federal financing for the project. The six-term veteran finished with a better than 2-1 ratio over Mark Cohen.

Rep. Flood's former aide, Stephen Elko, accused him of accepting more than \$100,000 in bribes, but the powerful 74-year-old congressman fought off a weak challenge by Samuel Daley.



Gov. George Wallace of Alabama after telling conventioners that he is giving up politics.

Wallace to Quit Politics Next Year

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 17 (UPI)—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, the symbol of resistance to racial integration in the 1960s and a four-time presidential candidate, announced last night that he would retire from politics when his term expires early next year.

Earlier, he had announced that he would run for the U.S. Senate seat that is being vacated by John Sparkman, D-Ala.

He made the announcement in Mobile to the Alabama League of Municipalities, an organization composed largely of mayors, which was holding its annual convention.

Gov. Wallace, 58, said that he felt he could win but for personal reasons, had chosen not to run. He told the conventioners that he was proud of his political record and that if he had the opportunity he "would do it all over again," apparently a reference to his being paralyzed in both legs from an assassination attempt in the 1972 presidential campaign.

[The governor, whose wife left him in September, and who

agreed to a divorce settlement four months later, has seemed increasingly disinterested in state matters in recent months, according to reporters who cover him.

[His health remains an unknown factor in his decision. His press aide, Billy Joe Camp, said he thought that the paralysis and the governor's hearing difficulties were "not a factor."

[Gov. Wallace's first public office was election to the Alabama House, in 1946. He was elected governor three times.]

the GAO report and would have no comment.

The GAO also reported that a senior official of the German Foreign Ministry in the Nazi era was hired as a consultant by the State Department in the early 1950s because of his knowledge of the Soviet Union. The report says that records show that this person left the United States in 1953 and it was some years later that allegations were made that he was a Nazi war criminal.

Under Threat of Carter's Veto

House Delays Social Security Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The House Ways and Means Committee today reversed an earlier decision to roll back scheduled Social Security tax increases next year and in 1980 and voted 21 to 16 to take no action this year.

The committee action followed President Carter's threat to veto any election-year cut in Social Security taxes, relayed to Congress by the speaker of the House, Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.

"The President already has notified me he's going to veto it," Rep. O'Neill said before the committee action.

The Ways and Means Committee last week voted 19 to 18 to roll back some of the Social Security tax increases approved by Congress last year. Taxes were increased to shore up the system from fear of future bankruptcy. Social Security trustees warned Congress not to reduce the increases.

any levels by \$260.32 next year and \$353.47 in 1980, along with much higher increases later.

Social Security taxes amount to 6.05 percent of income up to a maximum salary level of \$17,700. This is scheduled to rise to 6.13 percent in 1979-80 for a maximum salary of \$22,900 next year and \$25,900 in 1980.

1977 Level

The earlier committee vote would have rolled the tax rate back to the 1977 level — 5.85 percent — and cut the wage base to \$21,900 and \$23,900 for the two years.

The President has taken the position that Congress should make no more abrupt changes this year affecting the balance between Social Security benefits and taxes and that there is time for more thorough consideration before the biggest jump in taxes voted in December takes place in 1981.

Rep. O'Neill agrees.

"It's something that I think could hang over until next year," he said.

Rep. O'Neill also said he did not

consider a recent vote by the House Democratic Caucus on the subject to be a "mandate" to roll back Social Security taxes but only a request to "review" them.

Meanwhile, the government said the Social Security, bolstered by a hike in payroll taxes, is now expected to be financially sound for the next few years and will even turn a \$7.4 billion profit in 1981.

Later, however, the system may be in trouble again.

The report issued yesterday said Social Security, which now provides bare-bones benefits for 34 million retired Americans, could go broke in the year 2030 when the products of the baby boom following World War II start collecting dividends.

Convict in Ohio To Get a Retrial In Murder of 11

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17 (UPI)—The Ohio Supreme Court today ordered a new trial for James Ruppert, 43, convicted of the 1973 murder of 11 members of his family at his mother's home in Hamilton.

The state's highest court unanimously held that Ruppert was misinformed when he waived his right to a trial by jury. It upheld a lower court ruling to that effect.

Ruppert was convicted in July, 1975, by a three-judge panel in a split decision. He was sentenced to 11 consecutive life terms in prison on 11 counts of aggravated murder. He appealed on the grounds that he had been misled that a three-judge panel could not convict him on a split decision.

Ruppert spent a brief period in jail and is now in the state Hospital for the Criminally Insane at Lima.

Presbyterians Elect U.S. Head

SAN DIEGO, May 17 (UPI)—The national convention of the United Presbyterian Church yesterday elected a new head, the Rev. William Lytle, 54, pastor of Madison Square United Presbyterian Church of San Antonio, Texas. There were five other candidates for moderator, including two women.

A key question at the 190th General Assembly is a task force report that recommends that local church governing bodies be allowed to decide for themselves whether to ordain homosexuals as ministers and lay officers.

Delegates also will be asked to decide on a proposed merger of the 2.6-million member church with the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Turkish Oil Workers Strike for Pay Boost

ANKARA, May 17 (AP)—About 4,500 workers of Turkey's national oil company went on strike today, raising the threat of a shortage of petroleum products in the country.

The striking workers are demanding sharp wage increases. The government has postponed the strike twice in the last few months, but it lacks the legal power to do so again.

U.S. Line Seeks Cut-Rate Flights To Europe, Asia

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Trans International Airlines, a charter service, asked the Civil Aeronautics Board today for immediate approval of the first U.S. "oo-strings-attached" cut-rate flights to Europe and the Orient.

TIA proposed one-way fares to Europe for as little as \$144 and to Hong Kong for as little as \$299 — less than half the normal economy fare.

It said that prices would include reserved seats on DC-10s and hot meals, but that movies and bar service would cost extra.

If approved by the United States and foreign governments, the new service would provide TIA's first scheduled flights. The airline now is solely a charter carrier, calling itself the largest charter airline in the world.

Panel Supports Quotas Change

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The House of Representatives Judiciary Committee voted yesterday to remove hemispheric quotas for persons immigrating to the United States.

Legislation approved on a voice vote would set a 290,000-person annual limit on the number of immigrants without regard to whether they come from the Western or Eastern Hemisphere. Existing law allows 120,000 persons from the Eastern Hemisphere to immigrate each year and 170,000 from the Western Hemisphere.

The bill, which must now be considered by the House, also establishes a select commission on immigration and refugee policy, which would make administrative and legislative recommendations to the President on immigration policy.

FBI, CIA Used Suspected Nazi War Criminals, U.S. Report Says

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The General Accounting Office reported yesterday that the CIA and the FBI had used alleged Nazi war criminals as "sources of information" and that the CIA had paid seven of them.

The office, the investigative arm of Congress, also reported that the State Department had employed an alleged Nazi war criminal as a consultant and that the Defense Department also had employed one.

The GAO reported it was unlikely that there was any "widespread conspiracy" by U.S. departments or agencies to obstruct investigations into allegations that Nazi war criminals had entered the United States as refugees. But the GAO said that it would not rule out the possibility of isolated instances of deliberate obstruction.

The GAO spent 17 months investigating whether the Immigration and Naturalization Service or other U.S. agencies had obstructed prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals.

The investigation had been requested by Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of a House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, citizenship and international law.

The accounting office reported that the CIA had used 21 alleged Nazi war criminals as "sources of information" and had paid seven of them.

"The CIA said its contacts with some of them came at a time when there was an acute shortage of intelligence on Soviet intentions and on developments in Eastern Europe," according to the GAO.

A CIA official said yesterday that this occurred in the early 1950s and that none of those involved were now being used or paid for information.

An FBI spokesman said yesterday that the agency had not seen

the GAO report and would have no comment.

The GAO also reported that a senior official of the German Foreign Ministry in the Nazi era was hired as a consultant by the State Department in the early 1950s because of his knowledge of the Soviet Union. The report says that records show that this person left the United States in 1953 and it was some years later that allegations were made that he was a Nazi war criminal.

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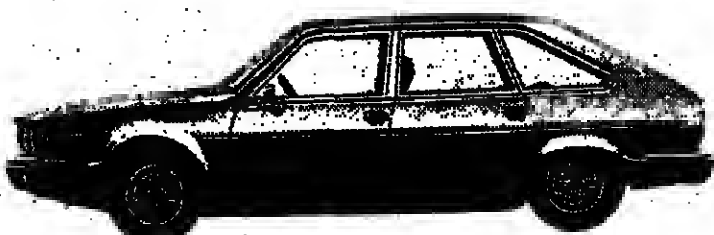
RENAULT 30 TS UNLIMITED

More dash... more panache. That's what the Renault 30 TS is all about. When it comes to performance, comfort, superior safety and better handling, you don't just get a small helping. You get an almost unlimited supply.

A command performance, drive after drive.

The Renault 30 TS, to start with, doesn't stint with smooth solid power. Its big 2.7 litre 6 cylinder engine delivers that crucial extra bit that gives you command of the road... and just when you want it. The Renault 30 TS isn't misery in its better handling, either. Front-wheel drive and independent suspension let you take the tightest corners with confidence. It's at home snaking effortlessly along an Alpine pass, as it is manoeuvring skilfully through difficult city traffic. Safety? That's part of the unlimited package. An energy-absorbing passenger safety cell surrounds you in case you need it.

Inner freedom. Unlimited also is the amount of interior comfort provided by the Renault 30 TS. Posture contoured seats are fully adjustable so that every drive is exactly what you want it to be. And all interior instrumentation is always at your fingertips and easier to get at. Every car has its limits? Not the Renault 30 TS.



RENAULT 30 TS, the uncommon 6 cylinder



U.S. Plans More Tests

Overcooked Hamburgers May Create Cancer Agent

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Hamburgers cooked too long at high temperatures may contain cancer-causing substances, but the extent of the risk is not yet known, a biologist said Monday.

Meanwhile, the federal government has proposed new regulations sharply reducing the amount of sodium nitrite used to cure bacon, because nitrates can combine with other substances at high temperatures to form cancer-causing agents.

Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carol Tucker Foreman said that, beginning June 15, bacon processors will be limited to 120 parts per million of sodium nitrite, 60 percent of the current limit.

The hamburger threat cannot be fully assessed, according to Dr. Barry Commoner of Washington University in St. Louis, until the exact composition of the potentially carcinogenic substances has been determined and tests on animals can be performed.

Dr. Commoner said that research has shown that the substance, called mutagens, may develop in hamburger cooked at high temperatures, which most often occur with frying pans and electric grills (both small and restaurant-size units).

Dr. Commoner, who is known as an environmentalist, said the temperature needed to cook hamburger with these devices is much higher than that necessary with radiant heat in broilers and that developed by some microwave ovens without browning trays. Apparently the critical factors are the cooking temperature and the time of cooking, Dr. Commoner said.

Mutagens, he said, are agents that can cause genetic changes. Scientists say that almost all mutagens also are capable of causing cancer.

The proposed action against sodium nitrite in bacon would not have much effect immediately, because most bacon processors already operate within the lower limit, according to a meat-industry spokesman. But the proposal would cut the new limit a year later to 40 parts per million — 20 percent of the current limit.

Sodium nitrite has been used for centuries as a food preservative. But laboratory tests have shown that nitrates can combine with other substances, particularly at high temperatures (as when bacon is fried), to form nitrosamines, substances that have caused cancer in test animals.

U.S. Investigates Deaths at Base

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—U.S. health officials are investigating allegations by aircraft maintenance workers at Hill Air Force Base near Ogden, Utah, that exposure to toxic chemicals have caused illness and death there.

"Questionable numbers of illnesses from the mid-1960s to date, including cancers and respiratory illness prompted us to ask the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to investigate," said Neil Brecken, president of Local 1592 of the American Federation of Government Employees.

The union is particularly concerned about conditions in a building where about 700 workers use organic solvents known to be cancer-causing in animals to clean and repair F-4 Phantom jets and Minuteman missiles.

The chemicals include chloroform, trichloroethylene, and trichloroethane.

Peruvians Riot As Prices Rise

LIMA, May 17 (AP)—Police dispersed demonstrators in at least five cities yesterday as Peruvians reacted to increased prices for gasoline, bus fares and basic foodstuffs. Schools and universities were shut down nationwide until further notice. A 24-hour strike by Communist-led bank employees was outlawed by the military regime.

The protests erupted against a 66-percent increase in gasoline prices, a 50-percent rise in urban bus fares, and the dropping of state subsidies on basic foodstuffs such as condensed milk, oodles, cooking oil and bread.

Street clashes between workers and police and a protest march organized by striking bank employees virtually paralyzed Arequipa, a city of 500,000.

Runoff Election For Upper Volta

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, May 17 (AP)—President Sankara Lamizana, chief of state for 12 years, failed to win election against three rival candidates in the first free presidential elections, the government announced. He will call a runoff election.

Gen. Lamizana, who took power in a military coup in 1966, initiated the union and legislative rule and tried to make the former French colony one of the few African nations with a Western-style democratic system.

Gen. Lamizana received 425,302 votes or 41.3 percent of the total Sunday. He needed 50 percent for election. He is expected to win the runoff election May 23 against Maurice Ouédraogo, who got 167,160 votes or 24.7 percent.



GREATER LOVE.—Twins Terry (left) and Tim Twomey, of Sacramento, Calif., have made medical history, the first as the recipient and the second as the donor of the first successful testicle transplant. Dr. Sherman Silber, who performed the operation in May of last year, says that there is a good chance that Terry can become a father.

Mutants Used Against Sleeping Sickness

By Malcolm W. Browne
BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI)—Hoping to curb a form of sleeping sickness, scientists here are releasing some 150,000 genetically altered mosquitoes into the California countryside.

Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley hope that if their technique works on a large scale, entomologists may have a powerful new weapon in combating major insect-borne diseases, including even malaria.

The Berkeley experiment is a test of methods that have proved highly successful in the laboratory, the scientists said.

In the last few years, *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes were bombarded with nonlethal radiation from Cobalt 60, with the object of breaking up and "translocating" their genetic material.

Immunity Discovered
A few of the offspring of this "genetic engineering" exhibited immunity to Western equine encephalomyelitis, a virus that infects about 300 Americans a year. This achievement was the first demonstration that immunity in mosquitoes could be conferred by genetic alteration.

The first few individuals produced with the technique were separated from the rest and bred during the last three years in ever larger colonies of mosquitoes completely free of an ability to transmit the virus that causes inflammation of the brain.

From these colonies, male and female mosquitoes are being released in batches over a period of weeks from a test area near Bakersfield, Calif. The hope is that in breeding with the normal mosquito population of the area the encephalitis-free genetic trait will be passed on to enough progeny to eliminate the disease carrier.

While Western equine encephalomyelitis is not a major public health problem in the United States, the technique being tested could be adopted as an attack on much more dangerous diseases, the scientists here said.

Main Researchers
The main investigators in the Berkeley campus project are Dr. William Reeves, Dr. James Hardy, Dr. George Apperson, and a Catholic nun, Sister Monica Asman. Sister Monica, a Franciscan, holds a doctoral degree in entomology and is in charge of the Berkeley mosquito hatchery, a suite of warm, humid laboratories where swarms of mosquitoes are nurtured from larvae and given their first blood meals from live chicks. (Mosquitoes cannot breed without one blood meal.)

"Hope was abandoned in the 1950s that ways could ever be found of exterminating any mosquito species completely," Hardy said.

"One of the chief problems," he continued, "is that mosquitoes, in common with other insects, develop tolerances to chemical insecticides after a few generations. Therefore a whole group of different strategies in changing combinations with each other must be applied. We can't eliminate disease carriers and pests, but we can keep them under control, if we do the right things."

Henry Gives Doctor Runaround Before Submitting to Operation

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., May 17 (UPI)—Henry's operation for removal of an orange-sized tumor was a success, thanks to a well-placed tranquilizer and the chief surgeon's fleet feet.

Henry is a 1,200-pound camel who lives at the city zoo and—as a veterinarian Bret Snyder learned—Henry is rather ornery.

Zoo officials recently discovered the tumor in the camel's neck and set up an operation with Dr. Snyder. But getting Henry to cooperate proved to be tough.

Dr. Snyder first tried the gentle approach as he attempted to administer a tranquilizer. But he found out that "you can't just walk up and give a camel a shot."

"He whipped his head around to bite me, then he took off after me," Dr. Snyder said. "Luckily, Henry received enough of the sedative to slow him down."

"He was doped up so he wasn't making his best effort. But it was fast enough that I was running."

It took six zokeepers to hold Henry down with ropes while Dr. Snyder finished administering the sedative. Once Henry went to sleep on a pile of hay, it did not take the veterinarian long to remove the tumor.

Romanian Free After 2 Years, Back at Unesco

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—A high Unesco official from Romania whose arrest in Bucharest two years ago caused an international outcry has returned quietly to his post in Paris, Unesco announced.

Sorin Dumitrescu, director of Unesco's Water Sciences Division, was arrested by Romanian Communist authorities during his home leave in June 1976, and was accused of violating Romanian laws against receiving hard-currency income abroad.

Unesco's director general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, appealed to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, but Romanian officials forced Mr. Dumitrescu to resign his post in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Last February, Mr. Dumitrescu smuggled a statement to Paris renouncing his Romanian citizenship and accusing the Romanian government of injustice, slander, abuse of power and lack of respect for the law.

Mr. Dumitrescu slipped quietly back into France during the weekend and declined comment on his release.

Ceausescu to Vietnam
BUCHAREST, May 17 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, currently visiting China, will visit Vietnam late this month at the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party and government, the Romanian news agency, Agerpres, reported today.

Mosquitoes Help Fight Disease in U.S.

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Turkey Is Cool on NATO, Ecevit Said to Tell Carter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit has told President Carter that Turkey will not make any commitments about the size of its future military role in NATO as long as the United States maintains its arms embargo against his country.

In a letter to Mr. Carter, Mr. Ecevit said Turkey could not agree to a proposed joint declaration that the United States hopes to have approved at the summit meeting of NATO heads of government to be held in Washington May 30 and 31. The proposed declaration would be a statement of specific alliance goals.

Carter administration officials refused to comment on the coo.

Bhutto's Daughter Still in Detention
KARACHI, May 17 (Reuters)—The Pakistani military government has extended for another month the period of house arrest imposed on Benazir Bhutto, 24, the daughter of condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, an official spokesman said.

The restriction, which was first imposed March 16, was renewed last month and was due to expire yesterday. Miss Bhutto has been allowed to see her father but has been accompanied on the visits by a police escort.

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But U.S. Agency Finds No Grounds For a Ban Liquid Protein Diet: 40 Lost Weight, Died

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT)—One was a 33-year-old laboratory technician who worked for a doctor; another a recent college graduate in her early 20s; a third a housewife with two children, and a fourth an operating-room nurse who had one child. Each was at least 100 pounds overweight and absolutely intent on doing something about it.

All the women went on a stringent diet of liquid protein, 300 to 400 calories a day, sometimes supplemented by vitamins and potassium. One went for four months with no solid food but a communion wafer. Each lost more than 80 pounds. All four died.

"She Was So Happy"
There were among more than 40 deaths reported in the last year involving people following the so-called liquid-protein diets. Publicity concerning the deaths and a warning issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration seem to have almost wiped out a national market for the liquid-protein products; lawsuits have been filed, including one against the FDA by industry associations, and widespread concern has been generated among nutritionists, physicians and the families of dieters who died.

"She had lost about 83 pounds," said Eric Malm of Lombard, Ill., the father of a 23-year-old woman who followed such a diet for four months. "She was so happy and so delighted and so overwhelmed by feeling good."

But then, in early January, she collapsed while drinking a cup of coffee and was rushed to a hospital emergency room in a coma. She died the next day without regaining consciousness. The death certificate lists cause of death as "ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia" of unknown cause. The two terms refer to serious heartbeat abnormalities.

Mr. Malm would like to see the liquid protein products banned. But the Food and Drug Administration has no grounds for going that far. Six months of intensive government study have not turned up any specific health hazard to the products, even though a feeding study showed that newborn rats fared better on a diet devoid of protein than on liquid-protein products.

The agency is, however, drafting a warning to be carried on liquid protein labels. A recent draft said: "Warning: very low calorie protein diets may cause serious illness or death. Do not use for weight reduction or maintenance without medical supervision." An agency spokesman said that the final draft might differ somewhat but would not be weakened in tone or substance.

Last fall, when the agency first issued a warning, Food and Drug Commissioner Donald Kennedy said that "we have every reason to believe that the liquid diet was at least a contributing factor" in the deaths.

Government scientists have studied the cases to weaken that position. "Everything we have done continues to support the hypothesis that there is a cause-and-effect relationship," said Dr. Allao Forbes of FDA.

All of them had been able to explain just why the deaths occurred. In singling out cases for special study, Dr. Harold Sours of the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta chose only those in which there was no record of any underlying illness that might have explained the deaths. He ruled out, for example, all who had prior heart disease or diabetes. This left 16 women, all of whom were seriously obese but otherwise had seemed to be in good health.

All of them died after following strict diets for two to eight months. The common denominator of the diets was strict fasting except for small amounts of the liquid-protein preparations, supplemented in some cases by vitamins and nutritionally important substances such as potassium.

The women's ages ranged from 23 to 51, but most were in their mid-20s to mid-40s. Most had been on stringent diets for several months; a few, after a prolonged diet, had taken small amounts of solid food in addition to liquids. Although none had previously reported heart disease, 10 of the 16 patients died after bouts of heart arrhythmias, and several others died outside hospitals in circumstances that suggested the same ailment.

The diet was based on the belief that if protein was the only nutritive substance consumed, it would help the patients get rid of their fat without destroying lean body mass as well.

Discoverer's Warning
But Dr. George Blackburn of Harvard Medical School, whose research had led others to the hypothesis that this might work, said flatly that the diet was "premature, undesirable and potentially dangerous."

He believes that the diets left the patients dangerously depleted of essential nutrients such as potassium and other minerals, presumably the cause of the heart damage seen in some of the persons who died.

Meanwhile, industry spokesmen have charged that much of the recent publicity results from doctors' attempts to keep a monopoly on the kind of dietary regimen involved.

A study just completed under contract to the FDA indicates that not more than 50,000 whites and 18,000 blacks have followed liquid-protein diets for as long as a month. Roughly equal numbers are believed to have tried total fasting.

This, according to Dr. Sours, would put the risk of death substantially higher than that of the age groups involved, when circumstances such as death by accident are eliminated.

Flying Object Baffles Computer With Maneuvers in Florida Sky
OCALA, Fla., May 17 (AP)—"I've never seen anything like it," says Timothy Collins, a Navy radar technician who tracked an unidentified flying object over the Florida sky. "And I don't want to see anything like it again."

He was among at least a dozen workers at the Navy's Pinecastle Electronic Warfare Range who said they spotted the brightly lit objects late Sunday. The Navy personnel, interviewed by the Ocala Star-Banner, said one object seemed to hover, then turned abruptly and sped off. Computer-equipped radar could not follow the UFO, they said.

"The computer wouldn't handle it," said Lt. Cmdr. John Sullivan, commander of the range, used by the Navy to train its combat pilots in tactics for avoiding enemy weapons.

Robert Clark, duty officer on Sunday night, said curious civilians began calling, including one man who said he and seven others had seen an object 50 or 60 feet in diameter with flashing lights.

The Naval Air Station at Jacksonville said no Navy planes were in the area.

"So we got out the binoculars and went up to the tower," Mr. Clark said. "We located an object due north, approximately 1,500 feet above the trees. We watched it for 15 or 20 minutes and it looked like it was pretty stationary."

Then, he said, the object came up on the radar.

"We looked in on it and then all of a sudden it was gone," he said.

Obituaries

William Steinberg, Long Of Pittsburgh Orchestra

By Raymond Ericson

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT)—William Steinberg, 78, former music director of the Pittsburgh and Boston symphony orchestras, died in Lenox Hill Hospital yesterday. He had conducted the New York Philharmonic in a private concert in Avery Fisher Hall on May 1, and entered the hospital the following day. He had been ill off and on in recent years.

A short, compactly built man, he was by training a musician of the old German school, who worked his way up through provincial opera houses in the 1920s. In later years he said:

"Good conducting is the result of years of experience. Only experience can teach the conductor to know with any accuracy how the musicians will react to his movements and how much he can get out of them."

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg (he adopted the name William when he became a naturalized American in 1944) was born in Cologne on Aug. 1, 1899. His father was a textile manufacturer; his mother was musical enough to give the boy his first piano lessons. Young Steinberg became a violinist by the time he was 10, a virtuoso pianist when he was 15 and winner of the Wullner Prize for Conducting at 19.

Headed Frankfurt Opera
He first became an assistant to Otto Klemperer at the Cologne Opera and in 1925 went on to the German Theater in Prague. From 1929 to 1933 he was general music director of the opera in Frankfurt. Dismissed by the Nazis forced him to work underground, and he organized a Judischer Kulturbund, which gave concerts for Jewish audiences.

After a couple of years he moved on to Palestine. There, with the violinist Bronislaw Hauer, he created another orchestra. He invited Arturo Toscanini to conduct the first public performances of the Palestine Orchestra in Tel Aviv in the spring of 1938, and this began an association that led Mr. Steinberg to the United States.

Joined NBC Symphony
That same year, Toscanini invited him to become his assistant with the NBC Symphony. At first he declined because he had been invited to conduct in Berlin. Mr. Steinberg recalled later that "Papa Toscanini would not listen to me. 'No,' he said. 'Hitler has the finger on you and undoubtedly will pounce on you the moment you return to Germany.'"

Mr. Steinberg asked his wife, who was still in Germany, to meet him in Switzerland, which she did. A son born there became Toscanini's godchild and was named Arturo.

Coming to this country, Mr. Steinberg joined the NBC Symphony. He helped to prepare its weekly broadcasts and on March 4, 1939, he conducted one of them. Then in 1945 he got his own orchestra, the Buffalo Philharmonic, which he rapidly improved, and in 1952 he moved on to the Pittsburgh Symphony, which he turned into one of America's first-rank ensembles. He stayed there, and in 1968 he was given the unprecedented honor of an unlimited contract as music director. However, Mr. Steinberg began to be criticized by the local newspapers because his less than robust health led to inferior performances. He retired as music director in 1976.

Concurrently Mr. Steinberg had been principal guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic from 1966 to 1968 and music director of the Boston Symphony from 1968 to 1972.

Soviet Doctor Replies on Child
MOSCOW, May 17 (AP)—A Soviet doctor contends that the U.S. press has been seeking to make a "Julia Baboe" over a 7-month-old baby whose parents say the child requires special medical treatment in the United States. Tass reported yesterday.

The news agency carried the doctor's rebuttal to a series of U.S. stories concerning the case of Jessica Katz, who suffers from a rare infant disease that seriously impairs the baby's digestive system.

The child's parents, Boris and Natalya Katz, say Soviet officials have turned down repeated requests to allow the child to be brought to the United States for treatment. As a stopgap measure, a doctor at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston has sent to Moscow a supply of special artificially predigested food providing the baby with necessary nutrients.

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2 Filipino Soldiers Kill 4, Wound 6
ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, May 17 (AP)—Two drunken soldiers killed four persons and wounded six in a random shooting spree, then commandeered a bus and ordered the driver to take them to their military outpost at a prison camp, authorities said today.

The soldiers released the driver, a security guard and an undetermined number of other passengers unharmed at the prison. The episode occurred last night after a fight at a store, in which the soldiers were beaten.

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FASHION

U.S. Western-Style Gear Stars in First Paris Fair

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 17 (IHT)—American Western fashions are making their first run in Paris. As of yesterday and until Friday, some 28 U.S. companies, grouped under the label of the American West Overseas Association, are holding a fair at the U.S. Trade Center at Neuilly, on the western edge of Paris. Mostly from Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming, with a few from California, they sell "Tout le Style Western," as their press release puts it.

That includes riding equipment, handsewn moccasins, Western boots, bolo ties, silver buckles and Navaho jewelry, with several Navaho demonstrating dressing techniques on the spot. The exhibition will then move to London, said Bill Kiekroeger, the quiet, 10-gallon-topped executive director of the exhibition. The idea of the show, he said, was to make life easier for European buyers, who have been coming in increasing numbers to the Western fairs, held twice a year.

"At each fair, we were registering anywhere from two to 300 buyers from the Continent," he said. "We noted 300 advance registrations, so far," he said, "mostly French but also a lot from West Germany and the Benelux." At the fair yesterday was one of them, a Frenchman named Gerard Denos who has been doing business with the American West for 23 years, he said. He also helped organize the exhibition, he added. His stores on the boulevards are called, L'Americain and General Store. His calling cards feature a big American flag and an old-fashioned picture of a Western store and a stagecoach.

Best Seller
"Mr. Denos is doing so well he has opened his own distribution company," said the super-best seller, he said. "It's still jeans. Right after that, you have boots, belts and then shirts. But the French like their boots different from the Americans—they want very pointed toes and very high heels (whereas American cowboys wear lower heels and rounder toes). The French want everything as they see it in the movies," Mr. Denos added. "The Westerns are our greatest piece of advertisement."

The silver buckle stand was impressive, with dozens of patterns, including Polled Hereford Head, Bareback Rider, Bull Rider and Saddle Bronco. But there were also some plain ones for people to engrave their names. The same outfit also offered silver belt points and bolo ties with silver slides.

The buck-stitched, multicolored leather belt would also be an immediate winner with any French teenager. Some were really gaudy, with the name outlined on a yellow, iridescent background.

Finally, both the silver and turquoise jewelry and the Western craft corner (which included painting on old barn wood) were a good notch above what one usually sees even in U.S. curio shops.

The only thing that exhibition needs is to be more widely advertised. "In London, we'll have a full-scale advertising campaign," Mr. Kiekroeger said. "But here, it's a little more low-key, but that seems to be the style."

Given the amount of U.S. surplus stores around Paris, it is hard to imagine at first what could be introduced into the market that is new. However, the goods on display at the fair have a genuine, unmistakable raw beauty often lacking in second-hand stores. The authentic leather chaps and vests, for instance, were snapped up by a riding club outside Paris that has 5,000 members specializing in riding Western style.

"They came in this morning," Mr. Kiekroeger said. One of the saddles on display, called the McClellan saddle, is a replica of the U.S. Cavalry saddle used during the Indian wars. "It has been revived recently and is now very popular with trail riders," Mr. Kiekroeger said.

A new line of T-shirts (and a welcome change from the Fruit of the Loom type that has swamped the French market) had tepees and other Indian motifs embroidered with tiny, multicolored beads. The best shirts, which came from California, had multicolored patchwork motifs appliqued on the back and the shoulders.

"Those are new even in California," Mr. Kiekroeger said.



French cowgirl shows outfit at Western fair.

A well-known ski company was also offering Western-style outerwear with parkas decorated with typical piped and embroidered yokes.

Princess Caroline of Monaco's rousseau is building up. From Chanel, she has picked a printed chiffon evening gown and a blue linen, oaky-piped suit that she said she will wear to leave on honeymoon.

On May 29, Mrs. Carven Grog, better known as designer Carven, will receive the Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres from Alice Saunier-Seïte, secretary of state for universities.

The Bal des Petits Lis Blancs, perhaps the best known of French charities benefiting children, will take place this year at Rabat, Morocco, July 1. The three-day event is placed under the patronage of the Sultan of Morocco and includes, besides the ball, an 18th-century night at Sultan Moulay Ismail's residence in the Casbah. Price of the ride: 3,300 francs.

'Consciousness-Raising' Part of Program

Dutch School Talks Working-Class Street Language

By Jonathan Kandell

AMSTERDAM, May 17 (IHT)—Ton Bax, balanced himself on the edge of the table above the third graders sprawled out on pillows below and asked how they had spent the evening before. The answers tumbled forth in the staccato language of north Amsterdam's blue-collar district, flashing quick sketches of working-class home life: a family quarrel, the same noodle-and-meatball dish three nights in a row, a father who had not yet found a job.

Bax, smiling impassively, made no attempt to correct the grammar or soften the expletives. Although only vaguely aware of what he was looking for, he settled on an 8-year-old's recounting of a television program on shyness.

"Shyness—let's talk about what being shy means to you," said the teacher. A boy explained that his brother was too shy to call his older sister at work for fear that her employer would answer instead. He did not know why his brother should be so timid about speaking to a boss, but he was. He stuttered and squeaked, said the pupil, who collapsed in giggles.

That afternoon, the class would write about shyness, adding another chapter to the "Book on Me" that each of them kept. Anthologies like these become the main texts at the Azalea School. Written in ungrammatical, even pungent, poetic prose, they are the tools for teaching standard middle-class language, raising the consciousness of blue-collar children and closing the performance gap between them and pupils from more affluent neighborhoods.

In Western Europe, as well as in the United States, teachers, sociologists and governments have mounted a drive during the last decade to grapple with the troubling educational difficulties of working-class or minority-group children.

In some cases, this has merely involved additional investment in money, equipment, building and remedial classes. Sometimes an effort is made to achieve a social or cultural mix in schools that is thought to encourage better academic performances among underprivileged students.

In other instances, attempts are made to establish a closer connection between the child's experiences at home and at school. The assumption is that lagging educational levels among students are largely caused by their bafflement and indifference to the teaching, and even the language, in conventional classrooms.

This approach has been tried in Britain, northern Italy and parts of France. But nowhere has it been as successful or pervasive as in this Dutch metropolis, where it passes under the name of "Innovation Project Amsterdam."

With 80 schools—more than half of the city's working-class district elementary schools—using the methods applied by Bax and his students at Azalea, the Innovation Project Amsterdam has gone beyond the experimental stage and has been wholeheartedly embraced by city and national authorities, teachers and parents.

Some of the features of the project are common to such schools in the United States and elsewhere. Groups of four desks have replaced rows facing the blackboard. Paper

mobiles hang from the ceilings. "Easy corners" with floor pillows encourage informal conversation. A duck or cat wanders through the rooms, and fish dart through aquariums.

But few other working-class school programs pursue with such relentless zeal the goal of matching lessons to everyday life. The homes and streets in the improvised texts look like the neighborhoods that the pupils inhabit. Discussions of career possibilities draw parents to the classrooms and take students to their families' work places. And no effort is made by teachers to dissuade students from using the same language they speak outside the school.

No Inhibitions

"We feel the most important thing is to first get the students to express themselves without inhibitions in speech and writing," said Anne Marie Noot, a researcher with the project. "Once the desire to speak or write is brought out, we can eventually teach them 'correct' middle-class language."

Autobiographies written by the students at the Rozenburg School, for example, may lack syntax, but often attain a simple eloquence.

"My mother did not know whether I was a boy or girl," wrote a 7-year-old girl describing her "zero year." "When I came along, I was laying in the hospital very soon in the 'cubator.' Because of the milk that stuck me in the throat almost to death, I became a beautiful rose."

The Innovation Project approach has not dramatically erased the gap between working-class children and pupils from more affluent social

backgrounds. But reading and writing levels in the blue-collar school have risen, and the number of pupils that fall behind has been reduced substantially.

The project was inspired, more by chance than by design, several years ago when middle-class radicals moved into Amsterdam's western blue-collar districts in search of cheaper housing and closer contact with working-class families.

"The teachers in the neighborhood schools suggested that we take our children elsewhere because the local kids spoke the language so badly and had such low learning levels," said Co van Calcar, a psychologist who has led the Innovation Project.

Van Calcar and his friends took a close look at the schools, decided that the curriculum and teaching methods were more deficient than the students, and set about trying to revamp the educational system.

"We had a rough idea of rebuilding school programs drawing on community life itself," said Van Calcar. "What was the use of teaching working-class students about mountains and forests they had never seen? What was the sense of teaching them language they never heard at home or on the streets? If they were to learn reading, writing and arithmetic, we had to orient them to their own everyday experiences."

Seretse Visits London

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, arrived in London yesterday for a three-day official visit to Britain at the invitation of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

"The staff identify with their company and are proud of it."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Shopping in Paris

Fauchon, After Bombing, Changes Rules

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, May 17 (IHT)—Tomorrow morning, Fauchon, the internationally famous luxury grocery store on the Place de la Madeleine that was partially bombed out Dec. 19, will celebrate the first of its reopenings.

Ready for the public will be the sections devoted to delicatessen, wines and alcohol. Restoration of the grocery and fresh fruit and vegetable departments will take until November. Damages have been calculated at \$4 million. "Friends and clients have been afraid I would not have the courage to remake Fauchon what it was," said owner-director Edmond Bory in his first-floor office, whose corridors still show the effect of the bombing. "It will be better. We are installing air-conditioning, escalators, dumb waiters, the latest in lighting and display, a health foods section."

"I used to have a rule that the most expensive items should never be put in the windows, a precaution against violence inspired by envy," he said. "Since we were bombed anyway, I have removed the rule. From now on anything goes."

For Fauchon's rebirth, there will be a display window devoted to magnums and double magnums of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild, 1961 to 1974, priced from 108 to 745 francs. Another window will present Fauchon's alcohols: wild strawberry, raspberry, cassis, apricot, lemon, coconuts. Another window will feature Bollinger champagne.

Tomorrow's visitors, whether

they buy anything or not, will be treated to glasses of Bollinger and tastings of Fauchon liqueurs.

The spirits department is paneled in cherry wood prepared by artisans in Milan. Wall-washer ceiling lights from the United States illuminate the labels. Black and white Italian ceramic tiles line the walls of the gastronomy department.

Ham on Rafter

Hanging from the rafters already are the finest Parma hams (Langhirano) and the most delectable sausages of Europe. Shelves are stocked with such Fauchon-selected specialties as lapin chasseur, lamproie a la Bordelaise, and sardines in a sauce marinade aux aromates et au muscadet.

On hand are imported jars of Swedish mustard dill sweet and sour sauce to accompany gravad-lax, packages of sturgeon marrow from Russia used in the preparation of Fauchon's kouloubiak, tins of cock's combs and kidneys, and jars of black truffles big as lumps of coal. One luxury at little price is the sherry wine vinegar, an exclusive from Jerez de la Frontera, at a modest 8.95 francs a bottle.

Among Fauchon's services is a foreign currency exchange covering nine countries and offering the same daily rate as the banks. In a further effort at good customer relations, scales have been introduced that deduct the weight of cardboard containers and other packaging so that you pay only for the merchandise.

The bombing put 124 employees out of work, all of whom have been

receiving full salary during the interim of repair work. (The patisserie, confiserie, snack bar and restaurant on another angle of the Place de la Madeleine were untouched. Business there has been better than ever.) The partial reopening of the damaged areas brings 64 employees back to work. The others are champing at the bit to get back on the job.

Last December's bombing had the side effect of revealing the public affection for Paris's most prestigious temple of gastronomy. Mr. Bory brought out five fat press books into which had been pasted telegrams and letters of condolence from around the world.

A French student at McGill University, Montreal, wrote, calling the bombing stupid: "When a French workman wants to celebrate, he goes to Fauchon to splurge on the finest foods available on the market."

Metal Relics Found At South China Site

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—Chinese archaeologists have excavated 110 ancient tombs and 31 pottery kilns in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, south China, the Hsinhua news agency reported yesterday.

It said more than 1,400 relics, mainly bronze weapons, iron implements and pottery utensils, were found in the tombs, which were built in the Warring States period between 475 and 221 B.C.

Dresses for the merry month of may



The weather is warmer, parties more numerous and the French adage goes "Change not a clout till April's out": so, now that May is in, it is the ideal excuse to buy a new rather dressy little dress. And also to show the world a beginning of suntan. You like slim waists and pretty décolletés, fresh-looking dresses and fine weather colours?

In that case I have made this choice for you: either a dressy dress, slightly bloused at the waist, with wide sleeves and a gathered décolleté on the shoulders in very lightweight crepe (but the skirt is lined), comes in black, pink and white stripes or beige and white stripes (330 \$ in the Shopping Collection). To be worn with a golden choker chain from which hangs a double heart (27 \$). Or else a sleeveless wrap-around afternoon dress crossed at the black in a deep V made in linen: red, black or beige (165 \$). To be dressed up with a lovely double chain (30 \$).

Boutique "NINA RICCI-GEORGE V" - 29 avenue George-V, Tél. 720.80.01

Seoul on Ice

Jim Dong Jo, South Korea's ambassador to the United States during the Nixon administration, was more than a diplomat. He saw the ambassador stuffing thick wads of cash into 24 white envelopes. A congressman's secretary says the ambassador gave an envelope, containing thousands of dollars, to her boss.

The House Ethics Committee, investigating the Korean bribery scandal, describes Kim as a major figure. The committee is now exploring the involvement of Tong-ni Park in Korean gifts and contributions. As to the raw meat, the cash payments to "white snow," their code name, the committee has been stymied, even sneered at, with Korea refusing to make Kim Dong Jo available for questioning in any fashion. Worse, the House now seems to be endorsing that Korean intransigence. Ethics Com-

mittee members and Leon Jaworski, the committee's special counsel, had sought to strike back at South Korea quickly. Rep. Bruce Caputo, the New York Republican, pressed for a House vote on a Korean aid question on the theory that a vote to cut aid would send the necessary signal to Seoul. But the vote went the other way — and by a fat margin at that, 256 to 126.

The House needs to take prompt corrective action, perhaps in the form of a new resolution urging South Korea to make Kim Dong Jo available for questioning. Otherwise, it creates two impressions. One, in Seoul, is that the heat is off. That impression would be unfortunate. The second is that the Representatives think the heat's off them too; that the public has lost interest in the gross effort to buy Congress. That impression would be wrong.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Must Jessica Die?

Does the Soviet Union employ experts whose only function is to advise on behavior that will make the Kremlin look monstrous? What other explanation can there be for the earliness displayed by the Soviet bureaucracy in the case of 7-month-old Jessica Katz of Moscow?

The baby suffers from a serious intestinal ailment that threatens her life. She has survived so far only because of special food sent from the United States. Soviet doctors admit

that the case baffles them, but a group of doctors at Harvard Medical School think they can help Jessica if she is allowed to come here for treatment.

The reason given by the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry for refusing permission is that "there is no agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare on exchange of patients." For this must Jessica die?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Uranium Fuel for India

Why the President has now agreed to send 16,800 pounds of uranium fuel to India — a nation which has rejected formal restrictions on the use of nuclear fuel and facilities — is completely baffling. It may be that India, as New Delhi says, will not use the fuel for nuclear arms, but that is hardly enough assurance to justify evading reasonable conditions. Permitting the new shipment flies directly in the face of Mr. Carter's own policy, and it is obvious, since India has its own reprocessing equipment and has already exploded one nuclear device, that Indian scientists have the capacity to fashion atomic weapons. Congress has nearly two months in which it can veto the fuel sale to India by resolution of both houses. The legislators have defied the President unfairly on several occasions as a result of constituent or lobby pressures but, in this instance, they would be amply justified in aborting the sale until the Indian government accepts satisfactory safeguards in its use of American nuclear fuel.

—From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Sadat's Proposal

Perhaps the biggest problem the Arabs and Israelis have to settle is what to do about the Palestinian refugees. Israel has been adamantly against the formation of a Palestinian state on its borders because Israel believes that would be a recipe for many more generations of conflict.

Now President Sadat has offered some ideas that may ease Israeli fears about a Palestinian state. He has suggested that the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, formerly Jordan territory, and the Gaza Strip, a small area along the Mediterranean coast between Israel and the occupied Egyptian Sinai, might be returned to those countries as an interim step toward peace. The implication apparently is that Egypt and Jordan would play roles in those territories. Sadat has criticized an Israeli proposal for Palestinian civil self-rule while Israel maintained a

military presence as a way "to legalize the Israeli occupation."

Sadat's suggestions were vague, but, coming as they did on the eve of Israel's celebration of its independence, clearly indicated the Egyptian leader's continued commitment to keep the peace hopes alive.

—From the Atlantic Constitution.

Exports to South Africa

The House will soon vote on legislation that would bar the Export-Import Bank from supporting any U.S. exports to South Africa until that nation makes "significant progress" toward majority rule. The actual impact of such a move would be small, but it should be made to offer a tangible piece of evidence to the government in Pretoria that it cannot simply outlast the Carter Administration and its lofty rhetoric about human rights, that the American people are united in their repulsion at apartheid.

All sorts of objections are almost certain to be raised on the House floor. The move will politicize the bank's operations, it will be said. It is hard to see, however, why denying South Africa loan guarantees is political while advancing them is apolitical. In world affairs, almost any government action has a political significance.

There are other things to be said as well. For instance, direct Ex-Im aid to South Africa has been barred for 14 years and what is proposed now — at the instigation of Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass. — is simply a tightening of policy to end the \$200 million of indirect assistance to the country via Ex-Im guarantees and insurance for loans obtained from private banks by South African purchasers of U.S. goods.

But those are all rather narrow, technical arguments. More important in this case is a matter of principle. It is time for the United States, through its government, to go beyond rhetoric and take a tangible step to express its abhorrence at the official, degrading, inhuman racism of South Africa.

—From the Boston Globe.

International Opinion

The Trial of Yuri Orlov

Dr. Yuri Orlov [a dissident on trial in Moscow]... could end with a sentence of seven years in a labor camp and with Siberian exile to follow... Dr. Orlov is a perfectly ordinary physician without known political ambitions but with an abiding interest in liberty. His alleged crime is to have slandered the Soviet Union and its social and economic system by calling in question its adherence to the principles laid down — and accepted by the Soviet government — in Basket Three of the Helsinki Agreement. Basket Three says, essentially, that people should be allowed freely to associate, that they should be al-

lowed freely to express their opinions, and that there should be room for an opposition as well as for a government in every country which signed the agreement. Dr. Orlov was the spokesman for many Soviet citizens who questioned whether the Soviet government had abided by the Helsinki agreement. That is the charge against him in its miserable and shameful entirety... Part of Dr. Orlov's tragedy is that he, like many others, took Basket Three to mean what it said. The Western statesmen who signed the Helsinki agreement bear part of the responsibility for what is happening to him now, in a future trial in a closed courtroom, in a Moscow suburb.

From the Guardian (London).

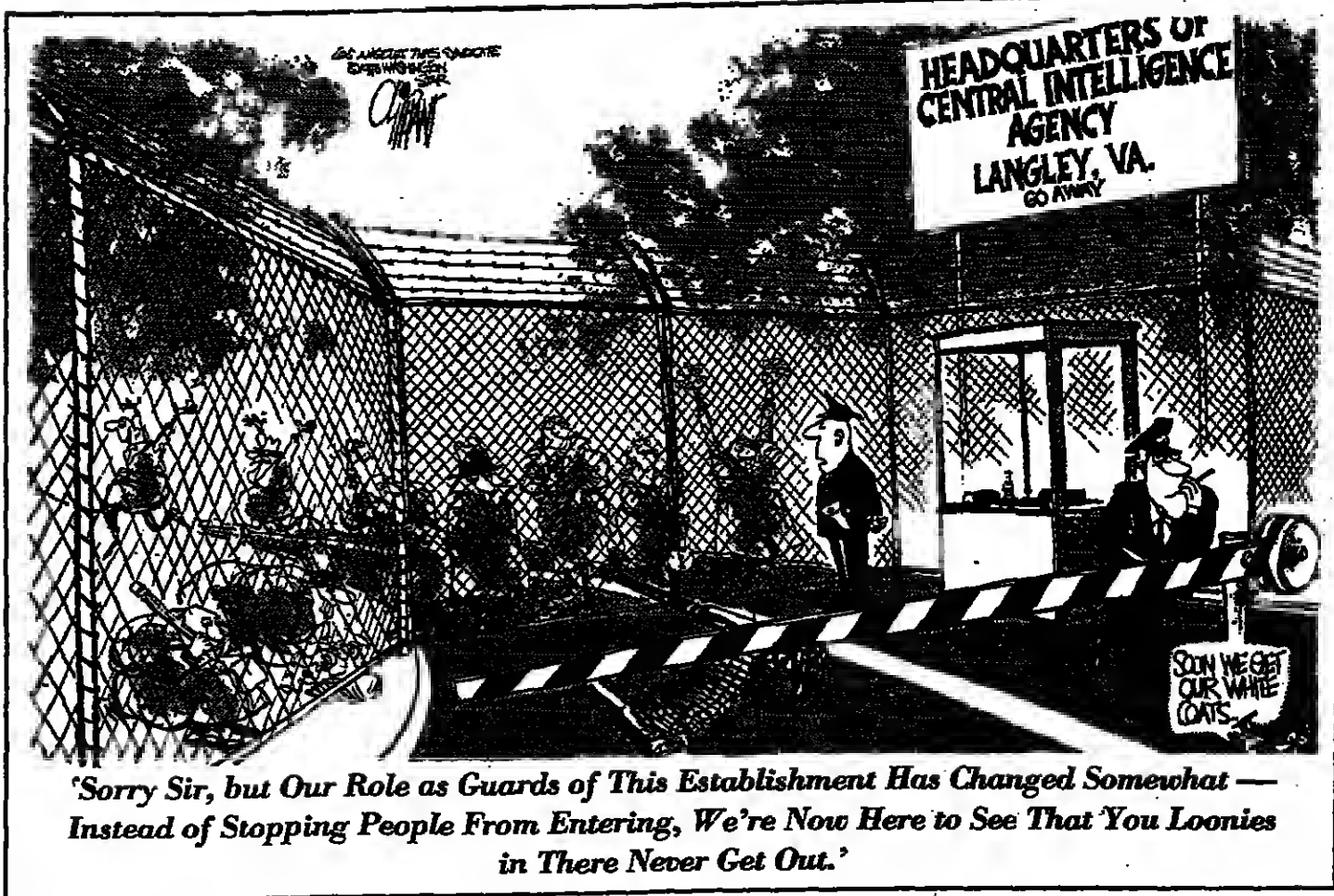
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 18, 1903

BERLIN—In all parts of Germany serious attention is being directed to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff speech in Birmingham. It seems to be universally accepted here that in a short time Mr. Chamberlain will exercise complete control over the affairs of the British empire. With his alleged anti-German tendencies that is a prospect that is looked forward to with discomfort and may explain much of the atabulous comment leveled against him by the German press.

Fifty Years Ago
May 18, 1928

PARIS—All nations of the world will be linked together in a gigantic peace pact before Secretary of State Frank Kellogg has finished his present international negotiations against war, with the result that the League of Nations will be greatly fortified and its powers considerably enhanced, declared Col. E.M. House, the late President Wilson's confidential adviser, upon his arrival in Paris. He will remain here a fortnight at the Ritz Hotel.



CIA's Colby: The Good-Guy View Revised

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—I used to lean toward the view that William Colby was a starry-eyed idealist so shocked by what he discovered on becoming head of the Central Intelligence Agency that he spilled the beans in an indiscriminate and damaging way. But that charitable theory does not survive a reading of Mr. Colby's book, "Honorable Men," still less the self-promotional performance he put in Sunday on the CBS show "60 Minutes."

Sharp Bureaucrat

Colby emerges from those self-portraits as the super-sharp bureaucrat. He anticipated the storm breaking over the CIA and dis-

closed to the press and the Congress more than strictly required in the hopes of winning points that would limit the damage done to himself and the agency.

The good-guy view of Colby rested on a mixture of character and history. As a person Colby is as far as possible from being what Mike Wallace — the superb questioner on "60 Minutes" — called in a rare lapse into TV jargon an "idiot." Colby was Princeton but not a golden boy. On the contrary he was a hard-working, true-believing son of an Irish Catholic Army officer. Instead of having fancy, aristocratically insouciant ambitions to be a writer or poet, he chose the humdrum life of a government labor

lawyer. To this day, he lacks the glamour and cynicism of those intellectuals who made a cult of intelligence. He always strikes me as totally bland — and straightforward.

The Record

The record shows him to have been at all times on the side of the good guys. He was for labor in the era when the unions stood unambiguously for social progress. He fought daringly against the Nazis in World War II, and successfully against the Communists in the cold war.

Except for a five-year stint in the middle '60s, he served in posts

abroad throughout his CIA career. He became director overnight when James Schlesinger was sent to the Defense Department to succeed Elliot Richardson, who was moved to Justice in one of Richard Nixon's desperate lurches to save himself from Watergate. The first thing that hit Colby's desk after he became director was a report by the inspector general ordered by Mr. Schlesinger.

The inspector general's report laid out in full detail the CIA horrors which have since seen the light of day. It seemed likely to me that Colby was horrified by what he learned. It seemed plausible that he then became determined to force out the truth almost as an act of contrition.

Tidbits in Book

But that theory is shattered by the most salient feature of Colby's book. The book centers on relations between Colby and senior people to the Nixon and Ford administrations. As director of CIA, Colby enjoyed their implicit trust, and they said many unguarded things to him.

Now he reveals these tidbits, to show that he was far more forthcoming when it came to making public CIA horror stories than were such people as President Ford, Vice President Rockefeller and Secretary of State Kissinger. Thus he writes that Rockefeller wanted him to "take the traditional stance of fending off investigators by drawing the cloak of secrecy around the agency, in the name of national security."

There was no intrinsic need for Colby to finger the personalities who wanted him to stonewall the Congress and the press. Doing so — especially for the head of a secret intelligence agency — is an act of bad faith. It not only repudiates the theory of Colby as a starry-eyed idealist. It lays bare his true motive. He sought — and still seeks — to calibrate the CIA on the issue of full disclosure. He wants to be better than others, on the side of the angels.

Difficult Choices

I do not criticize Colby for his performance as director of CIA. After Vietnam and Watergate a storm was sure to break over the agency. He had difficult choices to make. In the end it did not make much difference whether Colby cooperated with the press or the Congress or not. What came out was bound to come out. The damage done to the agency could not have been avoided.

What I do not understand is why Colby now feels obliged to wash the dirty linen all over again. In doing so he comes close to being that signal thing — a man who has lost everything including honor.

The U.S.-Soviet-China Triangle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—There is a perceptible quickening of the tempo to the triangular game being played between Russia, China and the United States. The visit to Peking by President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, follows a tour of the Soviet Union's Chinese borderslands by party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. Moscow has sent its chief negotiator on Sino-Soviet matters, Leonid Ilyichev, back to Peking, in spite of China's recent rejection of yet another Soviet offer to work out a settlement between the two countries. And the Kremlin has made an unprecedented public apology to China for a border incident in which Soviet troops maundered a number of Chinese civilians.

Debate in Peking

But all this provides only the external setting for Peking's own debate on how to handle China's relationship with the two superpowers. The major issue in the debate is whether China should re-establish a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union. This is linked directly with the struggle over domestic policy now in progress in Peking. The policy debate suggests that the struggle is between those who want to proceed with de-Maoization, as represented by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, and those who are less eager to take that course, as represented by party Chairman Hua Kuofeng.

The right-wing policy of modernization is urged by Teng. The left-wing policy of sticking to socialist principles is favored by Hua. The extreme-left policy of reviving Mao's radical program is advocated by the many followers of the "Gang of Four" who are being constantly denounced by the Chinese press. Even though the "Gang" led by Mao's wife, was overthrown after his death, a strong Maoist faction in the army is making it difficult for Peking to disregard the views of the extreme left.

The modernization urged by Teng requires the mobilization of the country's resources for the development of industry and agriculture, and this means that less would be available for the army. That is one reason why, apart from any ideological considerations, there is also strong army opposition to Teng. He has promised that the modernization of the economy would also lead to the modernization of the armed forces, but the economy must come first. Some members of the military opposition contend that the modernization of the army entails the abandonment of the Maoist guerrilla strategy of "people's war," and that this would lead to defeat if war broke out with the Soviet Union.

'Slenderous'

A recent article in the party journal Red Flag disputed the "slenderous" view that in speed up the modernization of the army was to "negate" the concept of people's war. The opposition maintains that an army which is trained and deployed to fight a "people's war" cannot at the same time be equipped and structured to fight successfully a modern war. The opposition's argument makes good military sense.

Teng Hsiao-ping seeks to blur the distinction by urging the army to prepare to fight a people's war under contemporary conditions. But this means that he wants to retain the name of "people's war" while infusing it with a modern content. The modern and costly arms that would make this possible are obtainable only by purchase from abroad in the short term, and by the modernization of the economy in the long term.

But it is inconceivable that foreign arms purchases could turn China's huge army in a short space of time into a modern force able to stand up to Soviet military might in a war fought with modern weapons and tactics. Teng's modernization program — whether for the economy, or the army — needs a lot of time. It needs an assured peace with Russia, stability on the border, and a political atmosphere in which China could afford to concentrate on economic reconstruction without being repeatedly reminded by its military that war is just around the corner.

What it needs, in short, is a settlement with the Soviet Union. This is the real foreign policy issue in the debate about modernization which is seemingly concerned only with internal matters. But if Teng Hsiao-ping wants a settlement with the Russians, he must obtain from the Kremlin the concessions that would make it possible to persuade other Chinese leaders that the deal is worth having.

Brezhnev now wants a settlement, but he is not at present able to make the far-reaching concessions

Teng needs. Brezhnev's recent tour of the borderlands was designed in part to assure the party and military leaders of those areas — who form the core of the Soviet anti-China lobby — that their concerns would not be overlooked. The speeches they addressed to Brezhnev during his tour made it clear that they were more concerned about the danger from China than some of the leaders in far-away Moscow seemed to be.

Sign to Moscow

By inviting Brezinski to Peking at this time, Teng Hsiao-ping was telling the Kremlin that if it fails to make a better offer, China could develop a closer relationship with the United States, both political and military. Moscow can either help Teng obtain the peace and stability he wants for China, or it can damage the Soviet Union's own security by a policy that results in stronger, more effective, U.S.-China ties.

Washington has, of course, its own reasons for sending the Brezinski mission to Peking, and one of these is that it wants to keep the Soviet Union and China as far apart as possible. But Peking is using the Brezinski visit to make the Kremlin pay a higher price for a Sino-Soviet rapprochement, and the signs are that it is succeeding. The prompt and unprecedented Soviet apology for the border incident may be taken as reflecting something of the mood of Sino-Soviet negotiations now being conducted with such secrecy in Peking.

Letters

Nonrevolutionary

I found another pearl of bureaucracy in your article "More Than Half of Black U.S. Babies Born in 1976 Illegitimate" (IHT, May 5).

Kristin Moore, a researcher at the Urban Institute, is quoted as saying: "The changes are so rapid that they've caught us all out. It's really revolutionary... No one can say definitely why it's happening."

The question immediately comes to mind as to where these bureaucrats were all caught out. Out to lunch? Out to the toilet? When I was a youth in the United States we could be caught off base, or with our pants down, but never out.

As to why it's happening, it's clear that the confederate thinking that goes on behind the august portals of the National Center for Health Statistics does not take account of that naughty three-letter word beginning with "s" and ending in "x." I'll bet anything that's why it's happening.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'Pain of Others'

How glorious, cavalier and strong are all those who have praised the handling of the Moro tragedy. Only Mrs. Moro was silly, shortsighted, and sentimental. The poor, misguided woman merely loved her husband.

The anguished suffering of the objective commentators was like that of Richard Nixon's when, on that Christmas Eve, he ordered the bombing of Hanoi.

Ah, how admirable we are in bearing the pain of others. But of course we only kill or allow people to be killed in the present so that future generations will live happily ever after. For example, we all know that the mindless slaughter of World War I, as it was widely proclaimed, put an end to all wars.

IRA J. SANDPERL.

Paris.

Looking Back

Re: Russell Baker's Column in IHT April 28:

It really isn't any fun to read the bad news on Page One. "Solemnity" drives me delirious. But Russell Baker's getting "serious."

Buchwald's column is so funny it makes a rainy day seem sunny; To Justice, Blume — I don't have time.

To put all your names to rhyme.

Every day, what comforts me — The back page of the IHT.

PHYLLIS STOKES.
Lagos, Portugal.

The Picture Is Not So Bleak on Population

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—For five and twenty centuries man has been trying to puzzle out whether to limit births or to be fruitful and multiply. In the Western world the first recorded reference to the debate was in the Greek epic, *Cypria*, written in the sixth century B.C. It observes that Zeus "stirred up the Trojan war to relieve the world of overpopulation."

Birth control itself is an ancient science. Female contraceptive practices were described by Aristotle. Surprisingly, male contraceptives were unknown to the ancient world and were not mentioned until 1564. Whatever the problems of particular epochs, cities or countries, it is only in the last 30 years that the world as a whole has become more fully aware of the problem of uncontrolled population increase. Geometric growth, that silent but dangerous mathematical phenomenon, has suddenly landed on our doorstep the exploding results of centuries of accelerating increases. Combined with the end of the age of exploration, which for so long acted as the safety valve for overpopulation, it has presented this generation with a frightening inheritance and a heavy responsibility.

"Short of thermonuclear war itself, population growth is the gravest issue the world faces" — the voice of Robert McNamara in a lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year. Indeed in many ways, the added, rampant population growth is an even more dangerous and subtle threat to the world than thermonuclear war, for it is intrinsically less subject to rational safeguards, and less amenable to organized control.

Not as Bleak

In fact the situation is not quite as bleak as it was a mere five years ago. New evidence, recently collated, suggests that the world's population growth is an even more dangerous and subtle threat to the world than thermonuclear war, for it is intrinsically less subject to rational safeguards, and less amenable to organized control.

If progress is possible, then the question is how to spread and accelerate it. In the countries with the best records, what were the ingredients of their success?

It has proved impossible to establish with quantitative details a socioeconomic threshold where the fall in the birthrate begins. In the United States the fall in birthrate figures only began when the average income had reached a relatively high level, while in Korea, Sri Lanka and Taiwan the fall started when per capita income was still below \$200. China started the process with an even lower level of average income.

Nevertheless, there is a common factor. In nearly all countries with falling birth figures the process was initiated when the majority of the population began to receive a share of the income. In the social and economic condition. According to William Rich of the Overseas Development Council, this is true for a broad spectrum of countries with such varying conditions as Taiwan, China, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Uruguay, Costa Rica and Sri Lanka.

Conversely, in countries with relatively high economic growth, but where the benefits of growth are not available to a wide section of the population, the birthrates remain high. For example, Venezuela and Mexico. The decisive factor appears to be not the level of gross national product but the degree of income distribution.

McNamara in his MIT speech quoted a study of 40 developing countries. It showed that an increase of \$10 in the income of the lowest 60 percent of the income in the population, the birthrates remain high. For example, Venezuela and Mexico. The decisive factor appears to be not the level of gross national product but the degree of income distribution.

What I do not understand is why Colby now feels obliged to wash the dirty linen all over again. In doing so he comes close to being that signal thing — a man who has lost everything including honor.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B
2112, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. 747-12-65
Tél. 612718 Hérauld, Paris Cedex 16 Neuilly sur Seine
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sundays
In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$25 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International
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Morgan officers specializing in Euro-syndications are based around the world. Shown at a meeting in London are, from left, Antoinette Daridan and Eric Guérin, Paris office; Mary Gibbons, Thomas Harris, and Ralph Binche Jr., London office.

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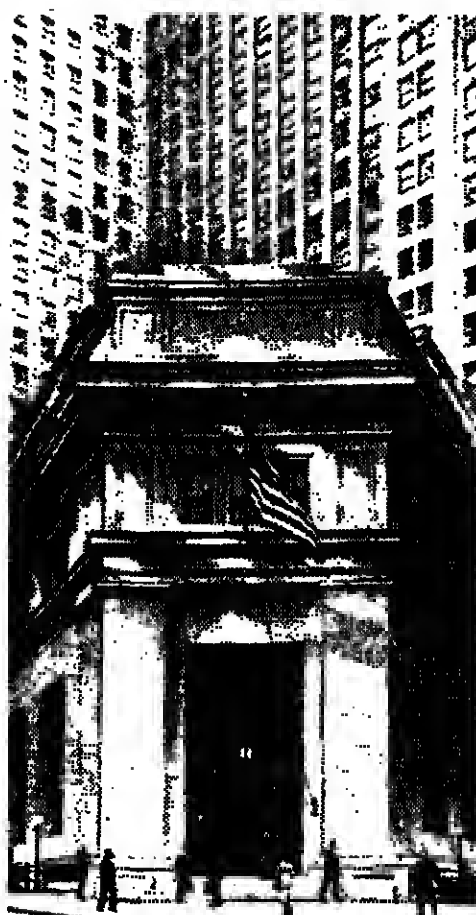
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The Morgan Bank

JUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1978

(Continued on Page 10)

Poehl Skeptical on '78 Growth

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, May 17 (WP)—West Germany will be hard pressed to achieve its officially targeted 3.5 percent growth rate, Karl Otto Poehl, vice president of the Bundesbank said.

This may prove a troublesome issue at the economic summit in Bonn in mid-July, he said in an interview prior to a foreign exchange conference sponsored by The International Herald Tribune and Forex

Sees Capacity Shifting to U.S.

Research Ltd. He said there are limits to West German growth "that shed doubt on a growth target, say, of 4.5 percent per annum for Germany."

Mr. Poehl also said prospects for higher profitability are inducing West German companies to "shift capacity" to other countries, especially the United States, spurred by "turbulence" in foreign exchange markets that make goods produced in West Germany less competitive in world markets. There has been a "big flow" of investment capital, measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars, from the country into the U.S. stock and bond markets, he said, noting this is a reversal of the flow of dollars to Europe in the 1960's, when dollar was overvalued and U.S. companies were buying European plants and equities.

'Rather Normal'

The central banker said he is not critical of what is happening "because it's rather normal." But he noted that the willingness of West German companies to buy plants here rather than expand in their own country "is one reason for the sluggish investment climate in West Germany." Mr. Poehl said that high hourly labor costs in his country, coupled with generous social benefits for workers, mean that "production in the United States is maybe 20-to-30 per cent cheaper than in Germany."

He added that he thinks chances are good for exchange-rate stability

between the dollar and the Deutsche mark, especially because interest rate differentials have widened and because the Carter administration and the Federal Reserve appear to be more serious about fighting inflation.

On the other hand, Michael Clayton of Forex Research Ltd., said that the dollar's decline may not be over. He said the U.S. trade deficit could reach \$50 billion this year before gradually improving in 1979.

Another speaker at the session, Japanese Vice Minister Michiya Matsukawa, said that "the process of internationalization of the yen will take some time, and the role of the yen as an international currency is likely to remain a rather modest one for the near future."

Prices Increases Seen in U.S. by Buying Agents

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ)—U.S. corporate purchasing managers expect a flood of price increases during the remainder of 1978, according to a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The survey did not make any specific forecasts, but it said purchasing managers are "almost unanimous" in expecting widespread price rises, with those looking for increases up considerably from last November.

Sixty-seven percent of those surveyed said they were paying higher prices so far this month compared with last month.

The purchasing group also said members expect business expansion to continue into the first quarter of next year, but this depends upon weather conditions and the availability of energy. The survey shows 76 percent of members expect 1978 to be a better year than 1977; only 9 percent think it will be worse.

The association said both the rate of new orders and production have continued to improve in May. Forty-eight percent of the purchasing managers indicated improvements in new orders, and 13 percent noted declines; 43 percent said production was higher, and 10 percent said it was worse. Inventory additions also have risen so far this month, according to the survey.

The association also reported an improved employment picture, with 28 percent of those surveyed indicating higher payrolls.

Drought Hurts Brazil's Coffee

CURITIBA, Brazil, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Brazil's expected boom coffee harvest, the first to follow a disastrous July 1975 frost, has been damaged by a five-month drought in this key coffee-growing state of Parana.

The long dry period, unprecedented in this farm region which also produces corn, wheat, cotton and the bulk of Brazil's soybeans, ended Monday with heavy rains throughout southern Brazil.

Nonetheless, coffee producers estimate the damage caused by the drought at 25-to-40 percent of the projected 1978 Brazilian harvest of 20.7 million bags weighing 60 kilograms each. They also claim that damage to the 1979 harvest will be even greater, up to 50 percent, because the drought has severely retarded the growth of new coffee plants, planted after the 1975 frost and expected to yield for the first time next year.

But other sources say the loss from the drought will be much less. Diplomats of an important coffee trading country said the damage would be about 5 percent and predicted the 1978 harvest at 19.5 million bags and last week the Agriculture Ministry projected the 1978 coffee crop at 17.8 million bags.

Evidence of 'Demand Pull'

U.S. Inflation Pace Is Seen Shifting

LOS ANGELES, May 17—Evidence is mounting that the cause of U.S. inflation is shifting from an increase in the cost of producing goods to a "demand pull," or production lagging behind consumers' demand for goods.

Fear of such an inflation played a major part in the Carter administration's call for wage and price restraint, and in the Federal Reserve Board's recent actions to stem the growth of the money supply.

Demand pull can be a more virulent form of inflation because it can accelerate suddenly, obliterating hard-fought gains in wages and income. It is a signal that the economy is overheated and headed for trouble and is often accompanied by high interest rates and reduced credit which lead to a decline in growth. This eventually leads to a recession.

What has economists worried is the unexpected decrease in the unemployment rate last month to 6 percent of the work force, combined with an expected pickup in the rate of manufacturing capacity utilization to 85 percent by year end—only two percentage points below the rate that forces most industries to activate obsolete or inefficient plants and equipment.

Near Peak Potential

Together, the figures indicate that the demand for goods and services has pushed the economy near its highest productive potential, even though millions of U.S. residents are out of work. Most economists contend that vast numbers of women and teen-agers have recently swelled the amount of available labor beyond the economy's capacity to absorb it.

There are still few signs of the kind of severe supply crunch which contributed to double-digit inflation four years ago. The paper industry is beginning to experience some bottlenecks, and specialized industries such as semiconductor manufacturers are struggling to find skilled workers. But many major industries, including automobile and steel, still have room for growth. Foreign economies also have some productive slack which did not exist in 1973-74.

Still, government statistics show that the U.S. economy's output is not keeping pace with demand. Productivity, a measure of economic production divided by hours worked, is already declining. The Labor Department calculated a 3.6-percent drop in the annual rate of productivity in the first quarter of 1978, the largest quarterly drop in four years. A spurt in production rates can be expected in the second quarter following the severe Eastern winter, but the overall trend is toward smaller production gains.

A Stronger Role

The result is inflation. During the first quarter, prices rose at an annual rate of over 9 percent, compared to 6.5 percent for all of 1977. How much of that inflation was due to the productivity squeeze is unknown. But "demand pull" is clearly taking a stronger role.

"The prospects of continued strong consumer demand compared to tightening credit and tightening productive capacity is really scary," said Virginia Rogers, a senior economist at Data Resources, Inc. Adds Norman Robertson, chief economist at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh: "The economy, in short, is within hailing distance of its capacity ceiling."

As always, when it comes to economic forecasting, there are a few dissenters. And there are some cross-currents that could lessen inflationary pressure in the coming months. The value of the dollar is apparently stabilizing in foreign-exchange trading, oil prices have not been raised by the petroleum exporting nations and the dislocations of winter could give way to slower price increases in the spring, a repeat of the events of 1977.

"There is too much scare talk," said Charles Reader, chief economist at Du Pont Co. "It takes an awful lot of price pressure just to keep inflation at 6 percent." Inflation will be accelerating this year, says Walter Heller, economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, but "I don't think the evidence shows it is demand pull. There is still quite a bit of flexibility in the economy, and plenty of capacity that can be tapped overseas."

© Los Angeles Times

Prices Gain Solidly On Active Big Board

NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted another solid advance today in heavy trading after a weak start. Early selling ended before mid-day but late profit-taking pared mid-afternoon gains.

Analysts again cited rising interest rates—usually a market depressant—as aiding the market by its buoyant effect on the dollar in foreign-exchange trading. The advance has been geared "more to dollar strength than anything else," one analyst said.

The Dow Jones industrial was up 4.07 at \$58.37 after being up nearly eight points in the afternoon. Volume totaled 45.49 million shares, down from 48.18 million yesterday while advancing issues led declines by an 8-to-7 margin.

Prices gained on the American Stock Exchange with the index rising to 144.67, up 0.84.

In the money market, the Federal Reserve entered government securities trading through repurchase agreement, taking out reserves from the banking system when the key federal funds rate was at 7 3/16 percent and again when it eased to 7 1/8 percent. Dealers said the Fed action reassured the market the central bank's target for the key rate is still 7 1/8 percent because

it waited until the rate fell.

Many steel, aluminum, railroad and electronics issues were among the gainers while drug, bank and coal issues generally declined.

Lukens, voting a 3-for-1 stock split and planning to raise its dividend, rose 2 1/2 to 34 1/2. U.S. Steel gained 1 1/2 to 29 1/2. Bethlehem 1 1/2 to 24 1/2. Kaiser Steel 1 1/2 to 23 1/2 and National Steel one to 32 1/2.

Alcan Aluminum rose 3/4 to 29 1/2 after the company said it expects aluminum prices to rise. Alcoa gained 1/2 to 48 and Reynolds Metals rose 1/2 to 34 1/2.

J.C. Penney slumped 1 1/2 to 38 1/2 but Sears Roebuck rose 1/2 to 25 1/2 in heavy trading.

In Chicago, wheat and corn closed mixed, oats lower and soybeans irregularly lower on the Board of Trade.

U.S. Income Up 1.4%; Earnings In U.K. Advance

WASHINGTON, May 17 (Reuters)—Personal income in the United States rose at an annual rate of \$23.3 billion, or 1.4 percent, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.68 trillion in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the biggest gain since the \$22.5-billion rise last October, and surpasses the upward revised \$22.3-billion increase in March.

Wages and salaries grew \$18.1 billion in April compared with \$17.5 billion in March. Government payrolls rose \$300 million compared with a \$700-million rise in March while farm income, reversing three consecutive months of decline, rose \$600 million.

U.K. Average Earnings Up

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Average earnings in Britain have grown 9.7 percent during the first eight months of the third phase of wage controls which began last August, government figures published today show.

Earnings are now expected to exceed the government's 10-percent guidelines for the 12-month period ending July 31, possibly growing by some 13-to-14 percent. Self-financing productivity deals, however, will probably account for one or two points of the drift, government sources said.

The March average earnings index, seasonally adjusted, for production industries and some services rose 1 percent from February, when it grew 1.6 percent. On a year-to-year basis, the index rose 11 percent, down from 11.5 percent in February but above January's 10.2 percent.

The unadjusted index for the whole U.K. economy, average earnings rose 1.7 percent in March and on a year-to-year basis was up 10 percent.

Foreign Assets Invested in U.S. Up in 1st Period

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Foreign assets invested in the United States increased \$14.8 billion in the first quarter after a \$15.2-billion rise in the fourth quarter last year, the Commerce Department said today.

"Substantial intervention purchases of dollars in exchange markets by some major industrial countries accounted for most of the increase," the department said in its quarterly report on international capital flows.

It also said that foreign purchases of U.S. securities, other than Treasury securities, totaled \$500 million in the first quarter compared to \$800 million the previous quarter. Claims on foreigners by U.S. banks increased \$5.9 billion compared with an \$8.9-billion increase in the fourth quarter.

Japan Holds 80% in U.S. Copier Market

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Following the pattern of their triumphs with cameras, small cars and television sets, the Japanese in just five years, have come from nowhere to an 80-percent share in 1977 of all new business in a fast-growing part of the office-copier industry: the low-priced, low-volume machines that make copies on ordinary paper.

In the United States alone, the Japanese installed an estimated 85,000 such machines last year, three times more than apparently were placed by Xerox, once the unchanged leader.

However, the rapid growth seems to be leveling. According to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, production of plain-paper copiers in Japan, which had been more than doubling annually, has been hovering at a fairly constant level since last fall. Output in March, the latest month for which figures are available, was less than 38-percent above year-earlier totals. The increase may be even smaller, perhaps as little as 25 percent, for all of 1978, U.S. industry sources say. And exports are not expected to show any increase.

"The explosion is over," says Gabriel Carlin, executive vice-president of Savin Business Machine, the exclusive U.S. distributor for copiers made by Ricoh Ltd., the largest of three major Japanese copying-machine exporters. Analysts believe that Ricoh and Canon Inc. each account for about 30 percent of Japan's copier exports to the United States. Konishiroku Photo Industry has a 20-percent share and several smaller companies take up the rest.

Gains also are moderating at Canon's U.S. unit, which expects to sell 25 percent more copiers this year, compared with a 75-percent increase during 1977. This is not to say that the tide of Japanese copiers is ebbing, merely that it is rising far more slowly. Although Savin continues to set sales records, for example, it has stopped flying copiers from Japan; demand has reached a point that can be served by boats.

The extent of the slowdown is somewhat exaggerated by the Japanese government figures as Ricoh has been slowly switching some of its copier production from Japan to a plant in California. And while Canon is increasing production slightly, all of the increase is being made at its West German factories. Yet industry observers are convinced the slowdown is real.

Several forces are behind this. One is the Japanese government, which, as part of its effort to reduce the huge surplus in its international accounts, has asked makers to hold exports of plain-paper copiers this

fiscal year to fewer than the 431,840 machines exported in the year ended last March 31. The government will not specify the degree of reduction it is seeking. Several months before this export-limiting request, however, the combined effect of currency and competition already had begun to dim the lure of Japan's principal overseas market for copiers, the United States.

In addition, the Japanese have developed very fast machines that are potential competitors for the lucrative duplicator market currently divided among Kodak, International Business Machines and Xerox.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Kodak Cites Far East Competition

Kodak claims it is losing ground to Asian imports in its efforts to retain the lion's share of the amateur still-camera market. Court papers filed by the company opposing a civil anti-trust suit brought by Berkeley Photo show that Kodak's share of the market dropped to 31 percent in 1977 from 53 percent the previous year. Kodak's still-camera sales in 1977 amounted to almost 3 million units, while Far Eastern imports, excluding 35mm cameras, amounted to almost 6 million units. The figures almost reverse those of 1972 when Kodak sold 5.6 million units and Far Eastern imports accounted for 2.15 million units. Kodak also said its share of the color photo-finishing market declined to 10 percent in 1976 from 22 percent in 1967 and pointed out its share of the color print market dropped to 60 percent in 1976 from 98 percent in 1967.

Philips Develops Laser Hi-Fi System

Philips says it has developed a new record player system using a diode laser in which there is no contact between the pick-up arm and record. The Dutch electronics giant says the "compact disc" system obviates dust, scratch and fingerprint damage to records, which can be covered with a protective coating. They system, due to come on the market by the early 1980s at a price comparable to a normal hi-fi record player, gives better reproductive quality than conventional discs and tapes, the company says.

St. Gobain Buys Granges' Stake

St. Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, the French industrial conglomerate, has agreed to acquire the 45-percent stake in its Danish-based subsidiary Scan-Gobain Glass previously held by the Granges group of Sweden. The Norwegian firm Christiania Glasmasin also intends to sell to St. Gobain the 4-percent interest it holds in Scan-Gobain, which was set up in 1977 by the three firms to group their Scandinavian glass-making activities. The Granges sales is part of its restructuring of industrial activities as a result of the heavy losses in its two main activities—the steel and mechanical industries. St. Gobain says that it does not exclude finding new Scandinavian partners to replace Granges and Christiania.

Ciba-Geigy Expands Acquisitions

Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss pharmaceuticals and chemicals multinational, intends to expand U.S. acquisition efforts, Samuel Koechlin, chairman of the executive committee, says. "The acquisitions which we have undertaken and shall continue to undertake in the U.S. are part of a long-term company policy," he said, adding, "in the course of the current year you will be hearing of further Ciba-Geigy acquisitions in the U.S." He also says the company's results in 1978 will fall short of the 420 million Swiss francs (about \$211 million) in group operating profits in 1977. "Apart from the unpromising use of the land in general, and among our customer industries in particular, the main reason for this is the all too familiar currency situation," he adds.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Dresser Industries		Lucky Stores	
2nd Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	734.00	Revenue	1,040
Profits	48.90	Profits	13.73
Per Share	1.25	Per Share	0.33
4 months		Oscar Mayer & Co.	
Revenue	1,400	2nd Quarter	1977
Profits	87.50	Revenue	289.80
Per Share	2.24	Profits	3.70
Federal Department Stores		Per Share	0.19
1st Quarter	1978	Japan	
Revenue	1,110	1st Quarter	1977
Profits	25.46	Revenue	104,700
Per Share	0.53	Profits	102,660
Int'l Harvester		(Figures in Yen)	
2nd Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1977
Revenue	1,702	Revenue	598.00
Profits	70.83	Profits	7.80
Per Share	2.36	Per Share	0.027
4 months		Britain	
Revenue	2,894	1st Quarter	1977
Profits	89.55	Revenue	560.00
Per Share	2.96	Profits	9.18
		Per Share	0.034
		(Figures in Sterling)	

These securities have been placed privately outside the Netherlands.
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12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Sta. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close	13 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Sta. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Sta. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close

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[Figures in sterling per metric ton] (Silver in pence per trey ounce)					[Figures in sterling per metric ton]				
May 17, 1978					May 17, 1978				
	Tender	old	Asked	Previous		High	Low	Close	Previous
								(Bid-Ask)	(1/16th)
SUGAR									
Cospar w/ice bars:									
3 months	71.30	72.50	701	702	Oct	164.75	162.16	162.10	164.10
1 month	71.30	72.50	701	702	Oct	164.75	162.16	162.10	164.10
2 months	71.30	72.50	701	702	Nov	111.00	109.94	109.94	112.25
3 months	720.70	721	691	692	Nov	111.00	110.90	110.90	112.25
1 month	6.90	6.76	6.25	6.26	Dec	119.00	116.90	116.90	119.15
2 months	6.90	6.76	6.25	6.26	Dec	119.00	116.90	116.90	119.15
3 months	6.90	6.76	6.25	6.26	Jan	123.00	122.00	122.16	125.00
1 month	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.1	Jan	123.00	122.00	122.16	125.00
2 months	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.1	Oct	126.00	125.00	125.16	128.00
3 months	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.1	2.100 lots of 25 tons.				
1 month	300.25	300.25	300	300.50	COCCA				
2 months	300.25	300.25	300	300.50	May	1.916	1.904	1.894	1.897
3 months	315.50	304.50	315	312	Jul	1.940	1.935	1.919	1.921
1 month	212.50	204.50	212	210	Jul	1.940	1.935	1.919	1.921
2 months	212.50	204.50	212	210	Jul	1.940	1.935	1.919	1.921
3 months	212.50	204.50	212	210	Jul	1.940	1.935	1.919	1.921

[illegible]

Asahi Glass	339.00	Mitsui B. Wks.	690.00	Jul	1,567	1,577	1,532	1,534	1,540	1,541
Canecon	467.00	Mitsubishi Hvy Ind.	136.00	Sep	1,473	1,426	1,403	1,411	1,415	1,416
Dai Nip. Print	544.00	Mitsubishi Corp.	430.00	Nov	1,451	1,375	1,395	1,411	1,384	1,374
Fuji Bank	278.00	Mitsui Co.	336.00	Jan	1,390	1,340	1,280	1,340	1,245	1,244
Fuji Photo	558.00	Mitsukoshi	547.00	Mar	1,376	1,285	1,295	1,315	1,270	1,269
Hitachi	239.00	Nissan Elec.	249.00	May	1,340	1,255	1,276	1,300	1,245	1,235
Honda Motor	580.00	Sharp	426.00							

2,879 lots of 3 tons.

C. Iron	222.00	Sony Corp	1,790.00
Japan Air L.	2,650.00	Sumitomo Bank	278.00
Korael El. Pwr.	1,120.00	Toisho Marine	239.00
Kao Soap	671.00	Tokaido	348.00
Kirin Brewery	459.00	Tellin	129.00
Komatsu	337.00	Tokyo Marine	495.00
Kubota	278.00	Toray	145.00
Mitsui Ind.	737.00	Toshiba	948.00

London	176.40	177.80	+21.00
Zurich	176.625	177.625	+13.00
Paris (125 kilo)	177.92	178.19	-8.00
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

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Tokyo, Japan		(prices in \$/oz.)			
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Holzman Due Leaving N.Y.

Yanks Beat White Sox; Bonds Traded

CHICAGO, May 17 (UPI)—The 21,837 chilled fans in Comiskey Park last night thought that they were seeing Ken Holtzman put on the auction block by the New York Yankees. As it turned out, they were seeing Bobby Bonds' farewell performance with the White Sox.

Bonds, who was acquired by the White Sox from the California Angels in a blockbuster six-player deal in December, hit only his second home run of the season in the 8-3 loss to the Yankees. Minutes after the game, the White Sox, mired in last place in the American League West with the worst record in baseball, announced they had traded Bonds to the Texas Rangers for another outfielder, Claudell Washington, and two minor leaguers.

Meanwhile, Holtzman, 30, Bonds, was supposed to be the player on the move. Yankee manager Billy Martin announced tersely on Monday that the seldom-used, high-salary right-hander would be traded by the end of the week. "You can bet on it," Martin said.

Then a recurring sore arm by Catfish Hunter created an opening in the Yankees' starting rotation and Holtzman was given the nod

by Martin. It was his first start in 27 days and most observers on hand figured the Yankees were showcasing him for an imminent trade.

Holtzman pitched 5½ innings and, with Chris Chambliss and Thurman Munson combining to drive in five runs and highlight a 14-hit Yankee attack, he wound up with his first victory of the season despite being tagged for eight hits and three runs. And as his team headed for Cleveland and Bobby Bonds headed for Texas, Holtzman was still a Yankee.

"I'm through hitting my head against the wall," Holtzman said. "If they want to trade me, then trade me. I'm out of control of what they do. It seems longer than 27 days since I've pitched because I didn't pitch much last year."

Reds 5, Expos 1

At Montreal, Tom Seaver struck out 13 and recorded his first complete game in Cincinnati's 5-1 victory over Montreal. Joe Morgan, who went 3 for 3, hit a three-run homer in the fifth to help Seaver to his second win in six decisions. After Seaver led off with a walk and

Pete Rose doubled to center, Ken Griffey laced a single to drive home Seaver before Morgan belted his sixth homer of the year over the right-field fence. Cincinnati scored its other run in the first when Rose doubled to center and scored on Morgan's double.

Astros 6, Phillies 1

At Houston, Terry Puhl had two hits, including his second home run of the season, to lead Houston over Philadelphia behind the pitching of Mark Lemongello and Floyd Banister. Steve Carlton recorded his fourth loss in eight decisions.

Giants 3, Cubs 3

At San Francisco, Larry Hardon doubled home Mike Iyie to break a 3-3 tie in the eighth inning and Bob Knepper managed his fifth win in six decisions despite Dave Kingman's fifth homer in three games to lead San Francisco to its sixth straight victory.

Padres 7, Cardinals 5

At San Diego, Gene Tenace's two-run triple sparked a four-run

first inning that carried San Diego over St. Louis and stretched the Cardinals' losing streak to six games. Tenace also drove in a run with a bases-loaded walk in the seventh.

Dodgers 3, Pirates 2

At Los Angeles, Dusty Baker, making his first start in a week, finished off a three-run first inning with an RBI-single and led Los Angeles over Pittsburgh. Doo Sutton, 3-4, allowed five hits in eight innings and Terry Forster relieved in the ninth for his sixth save.

Tigers 4, Mariners 2

Rookie Lance Parrish hit his third home run of the season after Jason Thompson led off the 16th inning for Detroit with a single off loser Shane Rawley. Steve Foucault buried three innings of shutout relief to gain the victory which enabled the Tigers to maintain their share of first place in the A.L. East.

Blue Jays 5, Angels 4

At Toronto, Dave McKay tripled home the tying run and then scored the game-winning run on Otto Velez' pinch-hit double during a two-run eighth inning rally by the Blue Jays. Merv Rettenmund had a pair of RBI-singles for California. Mike Willis notched his first victory with two innings of relief in which he gave up an unearned run.

Indians 3, A's 2

At Cleveland, David Clyde pitched a four-hitter against Oakland for his first victory since May 15, 1974. Clyde, who started his last game in the majors on Sept. 19, 1975, struck out seven and walked one.

Brewers 4, Rangers 3

At Arlington, Texas, Sixto Lezcano broke up a game with a sacrifice fly that scored Sal Bando in the eighth inning and Larry Sorensen went the distance for Milwaukee to gain his fourth victory.

Twins 8, Orioles 1

At Bloomington, Minn., rookie Hosken Powell drove in five runs with his first major-league homer and a single and Butch Wynegar added another homer in the Minnesota romp. Dave Goltz, making his first appearance since being sidelined with a cracked rib, on April 21, allowed five hits over six innings for his first 1978 victory.

Red Sox 3, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Dwight Evans hit a 400-foot homer off Paul Splittorff to snap a 2-2 tie in the seventh inning and unbeaten Bill Lee scattered nine hits for the Milwaukee pitcher's sixth victory. In the ninth inning he allowed singles to the first two Kansas City hitters.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Art Buchwald

Percival the Playboy

WASHINGTON—If inflation keeps rising the way it is now, this is the kind of story we can expect to read on our society pages by 1981:

Percival Flagstone, scion of the Flagstone chewing gum fortune and noted playboy, checked into Peppermint Hospital yesterday for a gall bladder operation. In keeping with his reputation for free spending, Percival demanded a private room. He told reporters laughing, "I'm going to stay for two weeks and I may blow half my trust fund, but what the hell, I might as well go first class. When asked what his operation would cost, Percival just chuckled and said, 'If you have to ask what an operation will cost, you can't afford one.'

The young millionaire has been noted for spending money like water. Last month he took a movie actress to dinner and they both had T-bone steaks. When the papers got wind of it, Percival was indignant and said, 'It's my money and I can do anything I want with it. Just because most people can't afford T-bone steaks is no reason why I can't eat one if I feel like it.'

"Percival was left a fortune of \$20 million, which his bankers estimate is now down to five. One of the trustees told this reporter, 'The man has no idea that if he keeps spending at the present rate, he won't have anything left in two years. He had strawberries for dessert three nights in a row and he bought two pairs of shoes this year. No matter how much a person has, he can't keep up that pace and not use up all his principal.'

"But Percival has no intention of slowing down. He told this reporter, 'There are no strings attached to my inheritance and I'm even thinking of buying a new tuxedo this year. My theory about money is that if you've got it, flaunt it.'

"I was terribly embarrassed when I bought a new azalea bush for my house last year. Percival told this reporter, 'but I happen to like azaleas, and although there are only about 100 people in this country who can still afford them, we

are giving work to greenhouse and florists, and it angers me when the papers make such a big deal of it.'

"Percival just bought a two-bedroom split-level brick house on a quarter-acre of land in Washington, D.C., that is estimated to have cost him \$5 million. The estate, which once was owned by a conductor on the Penn Central Railroad, has two bathrooms, one on the top floor and one in the basement. It also has a dining room. 'They say I went wild when I bought it. But I consider it a very good investment. In two years the house will be worth \$7 million, and then I wonder how many people will say I threw away my money.'

"Is it true you're buying a four-door Toyota?' I asked him. 'I haven't made up my mind yet, but someone has offered me one at a very good price and I might get it. Ever since I was a kid, I've wanted a car. I may sell the AT and T bonds my grandmother left me if I can break the trust. No one said anything when the Rockefellers bought a VW last summer for \$2 million, yet when they hear I put in a bid for a Toyota, it's a front-page story.'

"Perhaps," I said, "it's because you do everything with a flair. Is it true that, for your operation, you are thinking of going to London on Laker Airways?"

"Yes, I am. But it's not just for pleasure. I hope to visit our plant in Manchester while I'm there. Everyone thinks I fly Laker just for pleasure, but many times I use it for business."

"Percival is known for the lavish gifts he gives the women he is seen with around town. Just the other day he bought a 14-carat gold necklace from J.C. Penney for \$800,000, and last month he gave a well-known model a rhinestone-covered compact from Montgomery Ward's worth \$600,000."

"My final question to Percival before he was wheeled into his private room was, 'Percival, you seem to have done it all. You've eaten a T-bone steak, bought an azalea bush, you own a two-bedroom house, and you've flown Laker Airlines. Is there anything you still want to buy?'

"He thought a moment and said, 'Well, I've always wanted to own a crate of California lettuce, but even for someone like me that's out of the question.'



Buchwald

The Imperial Design for Washington

By Wolf Von Eckardt

WASHINGTON (WP)—The original design for the U.S. Capitol, which George Washington and Thomas Jefferson enthusiastically approved, was different from what the history books tell us. It also implied a somewhat different form of government, reflecting the Federalist view of an Imperial Presidency.

Recent, as yet unpublished research has brought to light that the first sketches called for a dominant Conference Room adjacent to a spacious office for the president, called the President's Apartment. The House and Senate chambers were relegated to secondary importance.

The round Conference Room, which a Boston newspaper described at the time as an "Audience Room," protruded to the western edge of what is now called Capitol Hill. It was topped by a tower. To the east of it, under a second, shallow dome, was a vestibule. The towering composition, 160 feet high, would have dominated the Mall and the city, much as the Capitol does today.

The design was by William Thornton, the first architect of the Capitol, who was also a physician, portrait painter and steamboat engineer. But the design was inspired, it now appears, by Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Washington city planner and friend and protégé of George Washington, although there is no direct evidence of this. L'Enfant's architectural sketches are lost.

Thornton's official design, at any event, reflected the views of the Federalist party, which called for a strongly centralized federal government led by an all-powerful president. As the Federalist influence receded, particularly after Washington's death in 1799, the Capitol design was correspondingly modified—"republicanized," one might say.

The tower-topped Conference Room had not yet been built when the British burned the Capitol in 1812. Instead, the House and Senate wings were connected by a temporary wooden walkway. After the fire, Benjamin Latrobe took over as architect and plans were changed because political sentiment had changed. The Federalist Conference Room was omitted and the vestibule became what Jefferson called "a hall of the people," for impeachment and public ceremonies. The hall is now called the Rotunda.

The discoverer of the Federalist design for the Capitol is Bates Lowry, one of the foremost U.S. architectural historians.

Preparing a "visual biography" of the Capitol, Lowry came across the original layout for the building's central section in the Library of Congress. It shows the foundation stakes, including the foundations for the circular Conference Room. Drawings of it had been known, but dismissed as alterna-



Capitol Building in 1835.

tive or preliminary designs. The foundation stakes indicate that the Federalist tower was actually to be built.

The design of the Capitol was the result of an architectural competition advertised by the commissioners of the federal city in the nation's newspapers in 1792. The winner was promised \$500 and a city lot. The results were dismal. One designer proposed to house Congress in a giant weathervane. As so often happens in Washington, the commissioners met the problem by doing nothing for a while.

Then, three months after the competition deadline had passed, Dr. Thornton asked permission to submit an entry. The drawing of it that is published in the history books shows a sedate, carefully detailed Palladian structure of two identical wings for the House and Senate, linked by a domed center with a colonnaded porch. Jefferson, who was then secretary of state, was delighted. Historians just assumed that the west side,

fronting the Mall, would be identical. Thornton's West Front was thought to have been an alternative design. But it was not part of the actual, approved design. Lowry asked himself, why are the stakes for the central portion so far out? He searched some more.

Another Thornton drawing turned up, a watercolor sketch, showing the architect's concept for the whole building. It is a rather whimsical conception—a temple with a prominent round protrusion, ringed with terraces and columns, in front of it and a domed pavilion on top. The central portion backing it is plain and square and has two wings that match the familiar East Front wings.

There is also a floor plan of this design. Thornton's description clearly labels the large, round space as the Conference Room and shows the spacious President's Apartment a few steps above the House and Senate chambers in the wings.

What was contemplated here was obviously a predominance of joint House and Senate sessions with the president in charge, much as the king of France was in charge and occupied an office in the new National Assembly building.

What was designed here became the prototype for virtually all state capitols in the United States and many parliaments throughout the world: a round, domed centerpiece, with wings on either side.

And what this scheme recalled in Lowry's mind was the simplified ground plan L'Enfant had drawn into his layout of the city and which his surveyor, Maj. Andrew Elliott, had engraved. We have all seen this official plan of the federal city. The floor plan on the L'Enfant layout matches the drawing of the stakes Lowry had found.

It stands to reason, then, that L'Enfant had made designs for the Capitol and the White House in some state of readiness. We know for a fact that he fully expected to be commissioned to design both buildings.

But he was fired before the planning of the city came to the point of building design. L'Enfant left Washington early in 1792. The competition for the Capitol and White House designs was announced several months later. It is possible, however, that to expectation of the commission, L'Enfant had already started preliminary work on the two buildings. Hence the stakes.

L'Enfant left his grand design amid utter confusion and bitter intrigue. He took some of his papers with him and many of them were stolen or have otherwise disappeared. He never gave a clear account of his work or why he was dismissed.

As construction of the Capitol slowly progressed, handicapped by feuding architects, constant shortages of funds and workmen, and British torches, the imperial aspects disappeared.

PEOPLE: U.S. Nonsmoker Loses Battle of the Tarmac

An adamant nonsmoker accused by the police of delaying an airliner's takeoff from Boston for 45 minutes was removed from his seat and carried off to court. John McCard, the passenger, said that he had asked for a seat in the nonsmoking section of an American Airlines plane but was told no more such seats were available. Once the airliner moved out toward the runway, he said, he asked a flight attendant to change a row of smoking-section seats to nonsmoking, but other passengers who wished to smoke objected. Then, said McCard, he told the attendant to instruct the captain to taxi the plane back to the gate. The pilot did so, but McCard refused to budge from his seat. The state police moved in and McCard was charged with interfering with a flight. He pleaded not guilty.

Mount Orah, consists of a round cement-and-glass building curving upward to resemble a tree trunk. The edifice represents a tree cut off in the prime of life.

For richer or poorer, Nick Nolte, who became a Hollywood star in the "Rich Man, Poor Man" television series, has married Sharon Haddock. The 37-year-old star of the movie "The Deep" and Miss Haddock, a 22-year-old singer, were married last Wednesday, but the wedding took place at a chapel in Las Vegas, Nev., and the couple left immediately for France, where Nolte's newest film, "Walk in the Rain," is being shown at the Cannes Film Festival.

He has "had" the Washington cocktail-dinner party-reception, circuit, and he is returning from it, says Rep. Paul Simon. Rep. Simon said that he usually received about 10 invitations to social affairs a day, along with at least one letter reproving him for not showing up at some previous function. So, he has devised a form reply to invitations that reads in part: "I like people as much as anyone else. I enjoy visiting. But it became obvious to me that while it was pleasant to be invited to a constructive name being accomplished." Simon said he does not want close friends to think he has sworn off dining with them, but added, "The dinner I attend will be because I want to, and rarely will they be organizational functions—and it will be unusual to find me at a reception."

The feuding parties to the inheritance of deceased opera star Maria Callas have agreed to auction the singer's valuables and share the profits. Callas family friends in Athens have said. The contesting sides—the singer's ex-husband, Giovanni Battista Meneghini, on the one hand and her mother and sister on the other—have settled for an auction to take place June 24 at the George V hotel in Paris, the friends said. The sources said that up for auction will be most items in the Paris apartment of the soprano, ranging from her piano, to valuable paintings, to her kitchen pots and pans. The hotel confirmed the auction.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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